The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

E.M.Shepard Dec 07
1403 Benton Av

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Are We to Have an Industrial Crisis Also? . . 771
Reforms Stimulated by the Panic 773
The Indian Problem Still with Us 774
Outdoing Expectations at Panama 775
A Threatened Breach in the Tariff Wall 776
The Case of the Army Officer 777
Outlook for Mr. Bryan's Nomination 778

FOREIGN COMMENT

Russia's Third Parliament 779
One People Benefited by the Peace Conference 780
Unmasking a German Court Circle 780
The Japanese in Canada 782
A Catholic View of France's "Real Criminal Class" 782

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Medical Condemnation of "Expert Testimony" 783
Skidding the Automobile's Safety-valve 783
Traffic Regulation in City Squares 784
Electric Sunburn 784
Antomobile Damage to Roads 785
Cost of Patents 785
The Case against the Kea 785
South-American Railroad Development 786
A New Way to Index Portraits 786
Operating Railways by Telephone 787

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

"In God We Trust" 788
Drummond's Magnetic Personality 788
To Unify Chinese Christianity 789
Catholic Idea of Church Sociability 789
Lack of Religion in Religious Art 790

LETTERS AND ART:

How the World Looked to Daumier 791
Spain Personified in Don Quixote 792
The Yearly Toll for Music 793
Donnelly Out-Donnellied 794

GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 795-796

MISCELLANEOUS 797-810

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

ol. XXXV., No. 21. Whole No. 918 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1907 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Twenty-Four Million Dollars

Ordinary Life Insurance issued in

THE FIRST TWELVE WEEKS

Shows the Splendid Welcome the Public has given

THE NEW LOW COST POLICY

of

The PRUDENTIAL

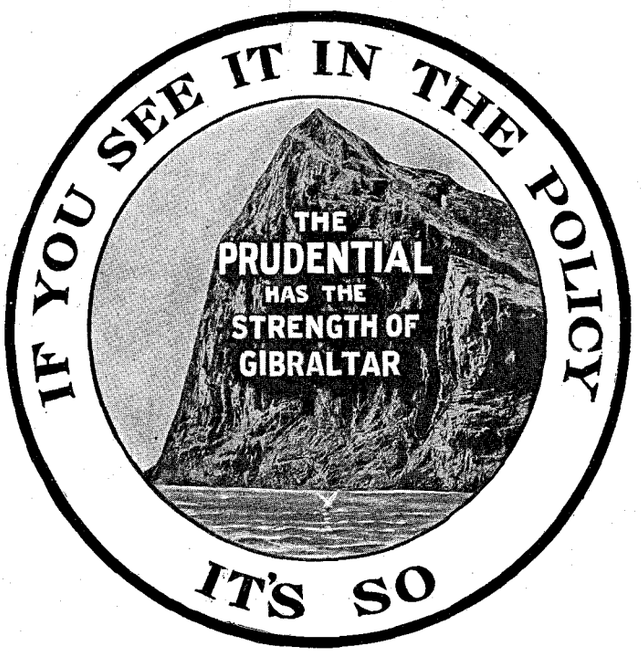
SOME REASONS STATED FOR SELECTING THIS POLICY:

"I Believe it is the Best Life Insurance Issued."
"You Prudential People have Bested Everything in Life Insurance."
"My Prudential Policy is the Cheapest and Best Insurance I Have."
"The Prudential's New Policy Gives Me More for My Money."
"Policy Eliminates All Elements of Uncertainty."
"New Prudential Policy Beats Any Policy I Have Examined."
"Rates Much Lower Than Charged by Other Companies."
"Guarantees Are Better Than Estimates. I Recommend The Prudential."
"Gives the Public What They Really Demand."
"Keeping The Dividends in My Pocket Looks Good to Me."
"I Buy The Prudential Policy Because Everything is Guaranteed."
"You Have Certainly Eliminated Competition."
"We Have Been Looking for Just This Policy."
"The Rates Alone, Backed by the Name 'Prudential,' Catch the Public Favor."

THIS IS A COMMON SENSE POLICY

The Rates on the New Policy are the Lowest, Consistent with Liberality and Safety, offered by any Company of Corresponding Size, Importance, and Responsibility in the World

Definite Cost,
Definite Benefits,
Definite Returns.



Every Feature Absolutely Guaranteed

Send in your age, nearest birthday, and we will give you full particulars.
The Low Rates will Surprise You.
Address Dept. R.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

JOHN F. DRYDEN
President

Home Office:
NEWARK, N. J.

Do You Want To Make Money? Splendid Opportunities in selling this Popular New Ordinary Policy. Write direct to us today. Address Dept. R

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To Travel Is to Possess the World.
E. BURTON HOLMES

Travel, the True Source of All Knowledge.
DISRAELI

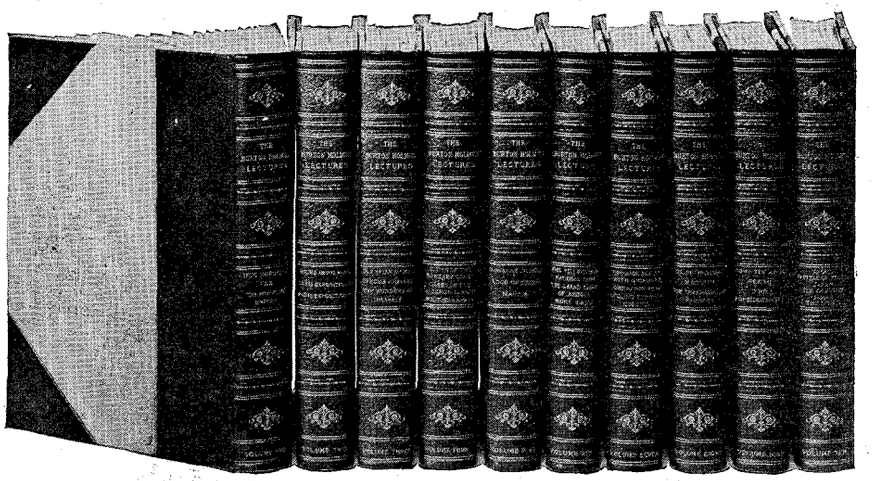
A Tour of the World

In the

BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUES

An Ideal Christmas Present

It Will Take But Two Dollars of Your Christmas Money

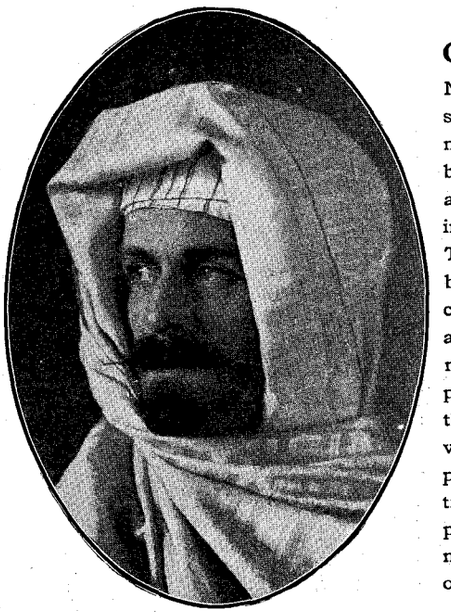


Burton Holmes Travelogues

NOTHING approaching this work was ever attempted before. In a series of splendid journeys, Mr. Holmes unfolds before your eyes the beauties of travel in foreign lands, with such narrative skill, with so many strange experiences, incidents and humorous episodes, and so admirably illustrated by over 4,000 photographs taken on the spot by Mr. Holmes himself, as to carry you in spirit over 22,000 miles of travel, through thirty of the most interesting countries and cities of the world.

The Travelogues

The phenomenal success of the Burton Holmes Travelogues has gained for Mr. Holmes a world-wide reputation. The great Auditorium in Chicago and Carnegie Hall in New York are not large enough to hold the people who wish to hear him speak and see his magnificent travel pictures. The Travelogues in book form are not condensed, but on the contrary give a more complete description and are more profusely illustrated than would be possible in the lectures from the platform.



E. BURTON HOLMES

An Ideal Christmas Present

No present that you can select will give half so much entertainment, benefit and education as a tour of the world in the Burton Holmes Travelogues. For the boy or girl at school or college, for the woman at home or the busy man, nothing will appeal more strongly than these ten handsome volumes with the 4,000 photographic reproductions and thirty full-page color plates, making a complete tour of the world.

Remember—

It will take but two dollars of your Christmas money to secure the work. The balance may be paid in serial payments

Write today for specimen pages, color plate and full description of the Travelogues

McClure's Tourists Agency
"Fireside Travel"
44 to 60 East 23d Street, New York City

TEAR OFF, SIGN, AND MAIL TODAY

LIT. DIG 11-23-07

McClure's Tourists Agency, 44 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Dear Sirs: Please present without expense to me specimen pages and full description of the Burton Holmes Travelogues.

Name.....

Address.....

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW PUBLICATIONS

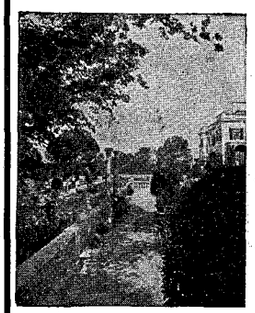
HOLIDAY BOOKS

THREE WEEKS By ELINOR GLYN

"A cleverly told tale, full of dainty sentiment, of poetic dreaming, and dramatic incident." — *Brooklyn Eagle.* $1.50 postpaid.

THE SUCCESSOR By RICHARD PRYCE

"A very curious novel indeed, singularly fascinating, and clever in the bargain." — *N. Y. Evening Mail.* $1.50 postpaid.



HOUSES *for* TOWN *or* COUNTRY

By WILLIAM HERBERT

Charming suggestions for home-builders. 140 illustrations. $2.00 net, by mail $2.18.

PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS

By KENYON COX

A second series of "Old Masters and New." 72 illustrations. $2.50 net, by mail $2.68.

THE BED-TIME BOOK

By HELEN HAY WHITNEY. With colored pictures by JESSIE WILLCOX SMITH.

Without any question the most attractive child's book of the season. $1.50 postpaid.

OTHER GOOD BOOKS

Historic Churches of America. By Nellie Urner Wallington. Introduction by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Illustrated. $2.00 net, by mail $2.18.

Plays of Our Forefathers. By Charles Mills Gayley of the University of California. Illustrated. $3.50 net, by mail $3.74.

The Rubric Series.
Each 60 cents net, by mail 66 cents.

The Canticle of the Sun.
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.
Constitution of the United States.
Declaration of Independence.
Lincoln's Gettysburg Oration.
Washington's Farewell Address.

American Humor in Prose and Verse. Two volumes, limp leather, illustrated with portraits, boxed, $2.00 postpaid. Singly $1.25 postpaid.

Familiar Faces. By Harry Graham. Illustrated by Tom Hall. $1.00 postpaid.

Gypsy Verses. By Helen Hay Whitney. $1.25 postpaid.

OTHER GOOD BOOKS

The Holy Graal, and Other Fragments. By Richard Hovey. Introduction and Notes by Mrs. Richard Hovey; Preface by Bliss Carman. $1.25 net, by mail $1.30.

The Poems of Edgar Allan Poe. Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodbury. With a portrait. $1.00 postpaid.

A Child's Story of Hans Christian Andersen. By Paul Harboe. Illustrated. $1.50 postpaid.

Stories from the Old Testament for Children. By Harriet S. Blaine Beale. Pictures in color by Roscoe Shrader and Herbert Moore. $2.00 postpaid.

The Happy Heart Family. (New Edition.) By Virginia Gerson. Illustrated. $1.00 net, by mail $1.10.

Boys and Girls from Thackeray. By Kate Dickinson Sweetser, author of "Ten Girls from Dickens." Pictures by George Alfred Williams. $2.00 postpaid.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

DUFFIELD AND COMPANY
36 EAST 21ST ST. NEW YORK

"THE DIVINE SARAH"

has written with her own hand in her own way, with her own inimitable verve, her

Memories of My Life

Profusely illustrated. 8vo, cloth, $4.00 net (postage, 30 cents).

Sarah Bernhardt, the most famous of living actresses, describes her most varied and brilliant career. The book becomes a classic in advance. It is a constant delight.

THREE BEAUTIFUL GIFTS

Each 12mo, ornamental cloth, gilt top, $2.50.

The Parables

Edited by
Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT
Illustrated by ARTHUR BECHER

Something new in gift books. The sacred text is given intact, but the illustrations, instead of showing scenes in old Palestine, picture the Parables in modern scenes and costumes.

David

Edited by
Rev. W. S. RICHARDSON
Illustrated by ARTHUR BECHER

This is essentially a religious book. It is the story of King David's life, in the actual text of the Bible, but edited by Rev. W. S. Richardson, so that it makes a consecutive biography of perhaps the greatest "self-made" man that ever lived.

Lady Geraldine's Courtship

By
Elizabeth Barrett Browning
Illustrated by G. C. WILMSHURST

This beautiful classic offers peculiar opportunity for the exquisite art of G. C. Wilmshurst, who has enhanced the poem with the best drawings he has ever made.

D. APPLETON & CO., New York
Publishers Also of APPLETON'S MAGAZINE

FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT

"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson. 90c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

ETHICS OF MARRIAGE

By H. S. POMEROY, M.D. Vital suggestions toward making the conjugal estate both sacred and happy. 190 pp. Price, $1.00. FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., N. Y.

STRUGGLING PASTORS Church Treasurers Of All Christian Creeds

Ask testimonials on "A System of Church Support" by Rev. Felix J. O'Neill, including nearly 400-page pew book "which church collectors cannot afford to do without."—*Norwich Bulletin* (Ct.). Postpaid for $2.50 check. Or distribute brief tract from same on church-going and church-support, title, "A Vest-Pocket Sermon: Does Christ Say Go To Church?" "A little gem; the condensed cream of argument," writes Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL.D. "An *acorn* in size, an *oak* in strength of argument."—*Transcript*, Hartford, Ct., Leaflet, $2 check for 1,000 net. None less than 500, $1 net. Postage, 50 cts. for 1,000.—25 cts. for 500.
O-T-C System L. B. 42, Stafford Springs, Conn.

INELEGANCIES

Get "A Desk-Book of Errors in English" By F. H. Vizetelly. Price, 83c. by mail Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

OF SPEECH AVOIDED

YOUR LOVING NELL. Letters from the Paris and Vienna Music Studios, by Mrs. NELLY GORE. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages, illustrated. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

BRENTANO'S MAIL ORDER BOOK SERVICE

ALL BOOKS IN ALL LANGUAGES AT FAIR PRICES
SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
INFORMATION QUOTED FREE

BRENTANO'S
5th AVE. & 27th ST., NEW YORK

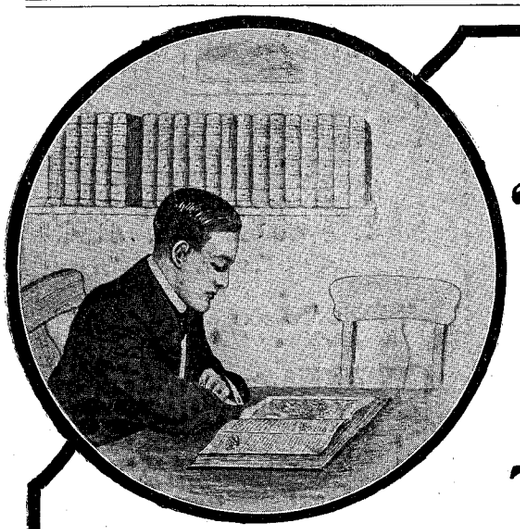
MAGDA

Translated into French from the original Ghese, the language of the Ethiopian priests, by HUGUES LE ROUX, Member of the Academie de Belles-lettres, and from the French into English by Mrs. JOHN VAN VORST, with an introduction especially prepared for this edition by Hugues Le Roux. "Magda" is the story of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, and of the early life of their son, told in the form of fiction, but with a historical basis, the facts being those which have been believed in Abyssinia for many generations. Experts have given the opinion that the date of the original manuscript is probably somewhere in the fifth century of our era, and that some learned Abyssinian person, possest of all the historical data, put them into this form under the influence of the literary culture of Byzantium. This extremely curious story forms part of an ancient manuscript entitled "The Glory of the Kings," in which is contained the genealogy of the Ethiopian kings from the beginning of their known history. No full translation of "Magda" has ever before been made into any European language. 12mo, Cloth. $1.20, *net.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d St. - - - New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW PUBLICATIONS



He Who Investigates For Himself Becomes

"THE MAN WHO KNOWS"

A party of grown people discussing earthquakes had exhausted their meagre knowledge of the subject, when a boy in the party modestly spoke up, surprising his elders with full, accurate, up-to-date information. He had "looked up" his subject in The New International Encyclopædia and was "posted." Give your boy

The New International Encyclopaedia

Teach him the habit of "looking things up" therein, so that he will develop into the "Man Who Knows"—the man destined for high positions and large income.

The New International is the one thoroughly PRACTICAL Educator of the day—the only reference work abreast with the times. The names of its Editors-in-Chief, Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., L.H.D., and Frank Moore Colby, M.A., are sufficient guarantee of its authoritativeness.

A Holiday—or Anyday—Present, of Permanent Value and Interest

How to Get The New International Encyclopaedia

Fill in the attached coupon, and we will send you, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, our handome 80-page pamphlet containing illustrations, colored plates, sample pages of text, lists and pictures of eminent contributors, specimens of bindings, etc.—giving you an exact idea of the excellence of the work and its great value to you. ALSO information regarding our easy-payment plan, which enables you to secure The New International Encyclopædia with small initial outlay.

Watch for the next Advertisement "The Man Who Knows"

The original picture of "The Man Who Knows," printed on extra heavy paper, suitable for framing, will be sent free to any address on receipt of 10c.

DODD, MEAD & CO., Publishers, 372 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS AND SEND THIS COUPON

DODD, MEAD & CO., PUBLISHERS, 372 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

Gentlemen:—Please send, without cost to me, your pamphlet descriptive of The New International Encyclopædia with specimen pages, colored plates, maps and information regarding prices and easy-payment plan, also your famous Question Book, free, as per your offer in this magazine.

Name.....

Occupation.....

Business Address.....

Residence.....

Town and State.....

117 L. D.

Booker T. Washington's Latest Book

THE NEGRO IN BUSINESS

This intensely interesting book by the foremost Negro of the world lays bare the vital core in the solution of the race problem. It is a book that every lover of his country should read—a book of surprising facts—a revelation that will arouse thought and discussion—a study in social economics as fascinating as romance—a story of heroic struggle and remarkable achievements amid adverse conditions, with a prophesy for the future shadowed from every page.

Handsomely illustrated. Over 400 pages. Cloth, $1.50. Sent, postpaid, to your address on receipt of price.

HERTEL, JENKINS & CO., 100 W. Jackson Blvd., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents wanted—liberal commissions—exclusive territory. Send 25 cts. now for outfit and make $5.00 a day.

20,000 BOOKS on all subjects. Also Plays and Speakers at Wholesale prices. Catalog **free.**
St. Paul Book & Stationery Co., 26 Sixth St., St. Paul, Minn.

AUTHORS Having Mss. (narratives, poetical, scientific or historical) and desiring consideration for BOOK issue, may submit copy. Careful readings, no charge, capital invested if favorably passed upon. Best workmanship, cloth bindings only.
THE ROXBURGH PUB. CO. (Inc.), 61 COURT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

The Tabard Inn Library
SALES DEPARTMENT CLEARANCE
CATALOGUE
FALL 1907 — WINTER 1908
THE NEWEST BOOKS AT GREAT BARGAINS
TABARD INN LIBRARY, PHILADELPHIA

Big Bargains IN Books

Drop a Postal for our Fall and Winter Catalogue of newest publications and **Used** books now being withdrawn from The Booklovers Library. It contains a full list of special bargains in Fiction, Science, History, Religion, Biography, Travel, Literature, etc.

Sales Department, TABARD INN LIBRARY
1629 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

VAN NORDEN MAGAZINE

Live facts for live men and women—stories of events and conditions that affect you—your business—your daily life—told in an entertaining, lively way, making it more interesting than fiction and brightened with many excellent illustrations.

This is what you will find in the Van Norden Magazine, and not alone the facts and events, but their causes and probable results as studied and written by recognized authorities whose opinions are of value to every thinking man and woman. Keep up to date—talk intelligently on the big questions. Other men's deductions will help you with yours.

Fifty pages of the Van Norden Magazine are splendidly illustrated and devoted to articles descriptive of large undertakings—important movements and occurrences—doings of men and nations in the public eye.

Besides these you will find in each number—

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK—A summary of conditions and a sane, unprejudiced opinion as to future probabilities—an article that is widely quoted.

A LEADING ARTICLE giving the views of some recognized authority on some question of moment.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT with reviews of the market, financial and real estate news.

CHARTS showing the fluctuations in stocks, grain, cotton, money, foreign exchange, etc.

At all news-stands—10 cents a copy. Subscription $1.00 a year.

EASTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK (Inc.)

61 Pearl Street, New York

A special trial subscription of 3 months is offered for 20 cents—after which, if you desire it, the remaining 9 numbers will be sent to you for 80 cents, the balance of the yearly price—making the cost for 12 numbers $1.00. Just sign, tear off and mail this coupon.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FIVE LARGE VOLUMES
PLENTY OF PICTURES
ACCURATE, UP-TO-DATE
A LIBRARY IN ITSELF
ONLY WORK OF ITS KIND

"Santa Claus Knew Just What I Wanted."

Such will be the exclamation on Christmas morning of every Boy and Girl whose parents select this best of all gifts—

CHAMPLIN'S YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPAEDIAS

I. COMMON THINGS
II. PERSONS AND PLACES
III. LITERATURE AND ART (including Music)
IV. GAMES AND SPORTS
V. NATURAL HISTORY

If you want your children to be correctly informed about the objects and activities of every-day life, about the proper names they hear at home, in church, at school; about the masterpieces and the masters of art, literature and music; about outdoor and indoor games, sports and recreations; concerning birds, beasts, fish, reptiles and insects, place in their hands Champlin's Young Folks' Cyclopædias. Their use leads to a liberal education. They are as entertaining as they are instructive. You owe it to your children to see that they have these incomparable books.

"The best cyclopaedias for children." Over 100,000 volumes in use.

Sold separately or in sets. Price, postpaid, **$2.50** a volume. Entire set, five volumes, **$10.00.**

SPECIAL OFFER. In order that you may see these splendid books, we make this limited offer: **Send at once** the price of one volume or more. If you do not desire to keep the books, return them within two weeks at our expense and your money will be promptly refunded.

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, - 29 West 23d Street, New York

A DELIGHTFUL Holiday Book, the merit of which will endure through many a season.

Browning's Italy

by Helen A. Clarke—is at once an artistic book—a travel book, a book of the finest poetical expression and an invaluable gift. Italy is described in Robert Browning's glowing verse, and Miss Clarke edits the description.

420 pages. 20 illustrations. Colored frontispiece and end papers by George W. Hood. Boxed. Net, $2.00; by mail, 20 cts. extra.

[*Send for Illustrated Catalogue*]

The Baker and Taylor Co.
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

JUST READY

Twenty-three Tales by TOLSTOY

Translated by L. and A. MAUDE

This attractive little volume is divided into seven parts:

I. Tales for Children.
II. Popular Stories.
III. A Fairy Tale.
IV. Stories Written to Pictures.
V. Folk-Tales Retold.
VI. Adaptations from the French.
VII. Stories Given to Aid the Persecuted Jews.

THE selections have been made with great care and discrimination. Of all that Tolstoy has written, two of the tales for children, (1) "God Sees the Truth, but Waits" and (2) "A Prisoner in the Caucasus," are the ones Tolstoy likes the best. The former has to do with the forgiveness of injuries (a favorite theme with Tolstoy), and the second deals with the simplest of feelings common to all men—fear, courage, pity, endurance, etc.

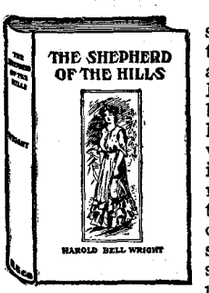
16mo, cloth, 271 pages, 75 cents, net. By mail, 80 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

4th Edition—100th Thousand
Within 25 Days After Publication

The Shepherd of the Hills

A Novel by Harold Bell Wright
author of
"That Printer of Udell's"
Now Selling in 65th Thousand



A spell-binding story of love, mystery, heroic daring and moral courage. It will stir the warm blood of any true-hearted man or woman who reads it. A fascinating, realistic story of the Ozark regions of Southern Missouri. Helpful, strengthening and uplifting.

A Wholesome Book.

Dr. Parker Stockdale says
"If you can read it without the tears your heart is hard, and if you do not laugh at times, humor plays a small part in the drama of your life."

352 pages. 8 Illustrations by Weddell.
12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

For Sale Wherever Books are Sold

BOOK CATALOG FREE

A Guide for Book Buyers. 676 pages. Size, 8½ x 5½. Write us for it today.

Our mammoth catalog advertises over 25,000 books of all publishers. Every book carried in stock. Orders filled promptly. Great reductions. Big savings. Catalog sent, postage prepaid, free on request. A quarter million buyers testify to the advantages we offer. Every purchaser a satisfied customer. We want your orders. Our prices are convincing. Unequaled service for handling Public, Private and School Library orders.

The Book Supply Company
Established 1895
Incorporated 1899
E. W. Reynolds, Secy. and Treas.
266-268 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Largest Sellers of Books by Mail in the World.
We will not honor requests for catalog from large cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, etc.

THE ILLUSIONS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Its Philosophy Rationally Examined.
By JOHN WHITEHEAD, M.A., Th.B.
A book which everyone should read.
Ready Nov. 10th. Price $1.00
THE GARDEN PRESS, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

JUST READY

"The Sinner and His Friends"

Companion Volume to "Christ and His Friends," "The Fisherman and His Friends," "Paul and His Friends," "John and His Friends," "David and His Friends."

BY LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.

DR. BANKS has put the best efforts of his mature years into this volume and given us a stirring, wide-awake, up-and-doing EVANGELISTIC series of sermons that burn with fire and glow with sympathy. His strong personality finds here the most fitting theme in which to show a great love for the sinner, an abhorrence of sin and a true friendship for all who will strive once more for a life of honor and steadfastness. Dr. Banks has seen much of the unfortunate side of those who have trodden the downward way. He has had a wide experience in Cleveland, in Brooklyn, in New York and now in Denver. He knows how to deal tenderly and tactfully with the erring ones and win them back to uprightness. The book is as beautifully printed and bound as any issued under Dr. Banks's name.

12mo, Cloth. $1.44 Postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d St. New York City

JUST OUT

THE BOYS' LIFE OF CHRIST

(Teachers' Edition.) By WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH. This book was first published in 1906, and has since secured for itself an important place in juvenile literature. Besides the general use which has been made of it, the volume has been employed as a text-book in many places, and requests have been made of the author that he would equip it with material for questions and study. This he has now done, the new material having been prepared with careful regard for an effective study of the text. 12mo, Cloth, 320 pages. Price, $1.25.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

PRAYER AND ITS REMARKABLE ANSWERS

20th EDITION 20th EDITION

Remarkable facts and incidents forcefully demonstrating the marvelous power of true prayer. By WILLIAM W. PATTON, D.D., President Howard University, Washington. 12mo, cloth, price, $1.00; paper, price 50 cents.

The Independent, New York: "Many of the statements it contains are as incontrovertible as the doctrine of the attraction of gravitation."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

BALZAC

A highly interesting and fascinating study by Adolph Hyppolite Taine, translated, with an appreciation of Taine by Lorenzo O'Rourke.

12mo, cloth, frontispiece. $1.00 net; by mail, $1.10

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK and LONDON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How to Buy a Reference Work—No. 2—

When You Buy A World History

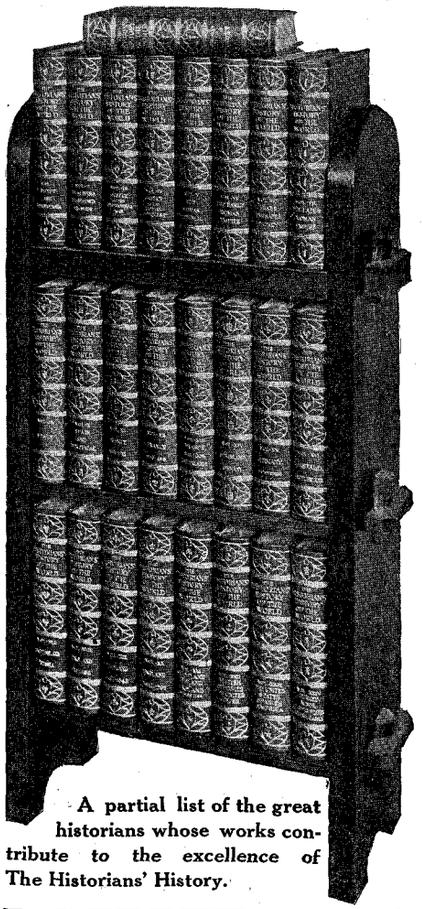
Consider *first* accuracy and *second* completeness

LAST WEEK we said to readers of the LITERARY DIGEST **"Accuracy is the first essential of a world history."** We now wish to suggest what we consider the second most important requirement in a work of this character. It is **completeness.**

In speaking of **accuracy** we likened the owner of an inaccurate history to the possessor of an unreliable watch, and this comparison can be carried still further in reference to the matter of **completeness.** The man who has a world-history, or a reference work of any kind, that is not complete, is like the man whose watch runs part of the time and part of the time fails to run. He may be very anxious to know the time of day but when he consults his watch he finds that it does not answer his question.

In the same way one may desire information on some historical topic and upon turning to his reference work find either that it is silent in regard to the point on which he wishes information or else the information given is very brief and inadequate.

The Historians' History of the World



A partial list of the great historians whose works contribute to the excellence of The Historians' History.

Hallam	G. Rawlinson
Freeman	Layard
Froude	Petrie
Macaulay	Noeldeke
Seeley	Rawlinson
Hume	Guizot
Carlyle	Taine
Gardiner	Lamartine
Alison	Michelet
Kitchin	Rambaud
Oman	Meyer
Bryce	Von Ranke
Lingard	Harnack
Creasy	Mommsen
Rosebery	Delitsch
York-Powell	Niebuhr
Milman	Curtius
Grote	Mollendorf
Merivale	Parkman
Gibbon	Bancroft
Thirlwall	Prescott
Arnold	Fiske
Mitford	Irving
Hodgkin	Motley
Voltaire	Lea
Thiers	Plutarch
Duruy	Herodotus
Thucydides	Pamphilius
Polybius	Xenophon
Josephus	Demosthenes
Suetonius	Strabo
Cicero	Budge
Tacitus	Schlosser
Caesar	Robertson
Isaurus	Haeusser
Aurelius	Ramsay
Seneca	Droysen
Cheyne	Blanc
Schliemann	Renan

covers the entire record of the human race from the very dawn of civilization right down to the present time. It comprises the work of 2,000 historians and the periods of the world's history which have previously not been covered — the "breaks" in the record — have been written by the ablest scholars of the present day. The special contributors to this work represent the scholarship of eighteen of the leading universities of the world.

In buying a reference work of this character **any but the best is unsatisfactory** and it is for this reason that the Historians' History has so quickly taken its place as the one standard historical reference work. Within the two years since its publication it has been placed in the best public and private libraries throughout the country, and it is found today in thousands of cultivated homes.

The present reduced prices (scarcely more than half the publishers' prices) which the Wanamaker Stores have been able to place on the work, have brought it within the reach of everyone, and the one edition for which they contracted is being rapidly disposed of. There are not a sufficient number of sets remaining to supply even half the Literary Digest readers who have made inquiry in reference to this magnificent set of books. Every one interested should therefore give the matter prompt consideration. With the Historians' History in your home you are equipped with the greatest of all histories — a library in itself — that answers your questions accurately and completely and furnishes an almost inexhaustible amount of most entertaining and instructive reading.

If you will write us at once we will send you an 128-page illustrated book containing sample pages from The History and shall quote you the present extremely low prices and favorable terms. Do not delay.

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK **PHILADELPHIA**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BRENTANO'S

FOR a short time, Brentano's, at their Union Square Branch, 9 Union Square, New York, offer Booklovers an unparalled chance to purchase standard sets of the world's greatest literature for, in some cases, as little as one-third of the regular prices.

BOOK Bargain Sale

In Fine and Standard Sets

For Titles and Prices See Opposite

Not only is the literature worthy, but the books themselves are in binding, illustrations, typography and paper suitable for any Library.

This Book Bargain Sale is an uncommon opportunity. The sets of standard and fine bindings, provide a rare opportunity for possession of desirable library editions at prices not heretofore possible and at a cost less than is usually charged for much inferior books.

Brentano's confidently recommend the sets named opposite as of unusual value. The purchase of any of these editions carries with it Brentanos' usual guarantee of quality and the privilege of return, if not satisfactory.

Union Square Branch
NINE UNION SQUARE
New York

THIS bargain sale is unprecedented in the history of Brentano's. Lovers of good books will welcome it as an event of first importance.

The Standard Sets Offered in this Special Sale are not Shop-worn or Damaged Books.

The library editions offered in this Bargain Sale have been collected after months of search throughout the Book Publishing Trade, and is a result of purchase in large quantities, accompanied by the knowledge of our buyers that they contain unusual value at the prices offered.

Below is a list of titles, with the regular prices, and the unusually low prices in this

Special Removal and Reduction Sale of Choice and Standard Sets of Books

	Vols.	Publishers Price	Our Price
Fielding, Cloth	12	$33.00	$12.00
Merimee "	8	40.00	19.00
Lamb "	12	60.00	27.00
Smollett "	12	18.00	12.00
Defoe, ½ Mor.	16	56.00	32.00
Scott, Cloth	25	31.25	14.00
Bronte "	12	24.00	12.50
Austen "	12	24.00	13.50
De Kock "	25	50.00	37.50
Historic Court Memoirs, ½ Mor.	10	60.00	20.00
Arabian Nights, Cloth	15	70.00	32.50
Sue, ½ Mor.	14	70.00	28.00
Franklin, Cloth	12	60.00	27.00
Jefferson "	22	60.00	27.00
Clay "	10	50.00	23.50
Lincoln, "	12	60.00	27.00
Lover "	10	35.00	25.00
Poe "	10	35.00	22.50
Stevenson "	10	27.50	8.75
Eliot, ½ Mor.	8	32.00	12.00
Thackeray, ½ Mor.	10	37.50	15.00
Reade ¾ "	13	65.00	17.50
Schiller ¾ "	8	32.00	8.00
Goethe ¾ "	10	40.00	8.75
Makers of History, ½ Mor.	20	70.00	15.00
" " " Cloth	20	45.00	10.00
Clarrissa Harlowe "	8	28.00	6.00
Pamela, Cloth	4	14.00	3.25
Scott, ½ Mor.	24	72.00	24.00

Sent carriage free, anywhere in the United States

These Prices refer only to Brentano's Union Square Branch, 9 Union Square, New York

We suggest that any of these editions will make most acceptable Christmas Gifts.

Mail orders and remittances should be addressed to

BRENTANO'S, UNION SQUARE BRANCH Nine Union Square, New York

Brentano's Main Store Now Open
Fifth Avenue and 27th Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXV., NO. 21 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 918

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ARE WE TO HAVE AN INDUSTRIAL CRISIS ALSO?

NEW YORK, the original storm-center, seems to be speedily regaining its financial equilibrium—as witness the withdrawal from circulation of some of the Clearing-house certificates, and the cancelation of orders for European gold—and public interest, as reflected in the press, now follows the remarkable effects of the banking crisis as they circle out over the country and even over the world. In California Governor Gillett has called an extra session of the legislature to postpone the date of delinquency for taxpayers, while even in Italy the financial difficulties of the United States have made themselves felt to such an extent as to cause the closing of the Roman Stock Exchange. Moreover, our demand for gold has sent the Bank-of-England rate up to 7 per cent. (the highest point since 1873), the German rate to 7½ (the highest since the Imperial Bank was established in 1876), and has made itself felt, according to the Springfield *Republican*, in the most remote commercial countries of the Far East. Practically all over the United States the banks have partially suspended cash payments, and in some sections, according to dispatches, almost complete suspension prevails and business is being done through the medium of printed cashiers' checks which circulate freely as money. These conditions, however, the press recognize as temporary, and the question now being asked most anxiously is whether the financial crisis is to be followed by the more serious calamity of an industrial crisis. It is now generally admitted by even the most optimistic papers that business must suffer some depression, but opinions vary widely as to the probable extent and duration of the trouble. Dispatches from widely separated sections tell of the temporary shutting down of plants, the reduction of working hours, and the laying off of men, the causes given varying in different cases. Thus the small demand for their product has led a number of Texas lumber mills to adopt a four-days-a-week schedule, the largest ship and car-building works in Wilmington, Del., have reduced their pay-roll from about $23,000 a week to $5,000, and in Massachusetts a number of large industrial plants are either shutting down for the present or running with reduced help. A Chicago dispatch states that nearly 1,000 machinists in Chicago are idle and that railroads west of that city have laid off an aggregate of 25,000 men employed in construction work, maintenance of way, and in the mechanical departments. Special reports to *Dun's Review* from sixty or more of the leading cities of the country indicate a wide-spread curtailment of production in many industries, altho in most instances this is said to be due to fear of overproduction rather than to diminished orders. Transatlantic steamship companies report an unprecented exodus of aliens from these shores, and they interpret the phenomenon as a sign of our industrial reaction. While these emigrants take considerable sums of money out of the country, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, their departure lessens the number of unemployed and gives those who remain a better chance for continued work. Among those who see worse breakers ahead is President Charles S. Mellen, of the New Haven Railroad, who is thus quoted in a Hartford dispatch to the New York *Commercial:* "This is not a rich man's panic. It is a wide-spread distress rapidly extending itself to the farthest sections of the country and it will levy its tax in such a way no man, woman, or child shall fail to bear his portion of the burden." On the other hand, "a man who ranks as perhaps the highest authority in the United States on trade conditions" is quoted by the New York *Evening Post* to the effect that the business situation will probably show improvement in a month, and that the panic will leave no serious industrial disturbance in its wake. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is evidently of the same opinion, since he proclaims as the watchword of his organization at this time: "No reductions in wages." The New York *Times* ranges itself with the optimists, emphasizing as the most remarkable feature of the present disturbance the fact that "the general business of the country has shown such decided firmness and soundness." *The Wall Street Journal* is non-committal in its attitude, contenting itself with enumerating the factors for and against depression. Thus, on the credit side it sums up the situation as follows:

"1. The agricultural wealth of the country. This panic has not arisen from a shortage of the crops. It has nothing to do with any failure of nature to perform her work. Moreover, farmers of the West and South have been making money for a number of years, have paid off their mortgages, acquired balances in the banks, and have to some extent become investors. At the very time that this panic is in progress $7,000,000,000 of farm products are to be moved to the consuming markets. Depression, therefore, will not be the result of agricultural conditions.

"2. Our manufacturing and mercantile interests have likewise enjoyed years of increasing trade and profits, and they have just passed through the record years of transactions and earnings. Moreover, they are entering upon this period of contraction in general with no great evidences of overproduction. The depression, therefore, is not one springing from industrial conditions.

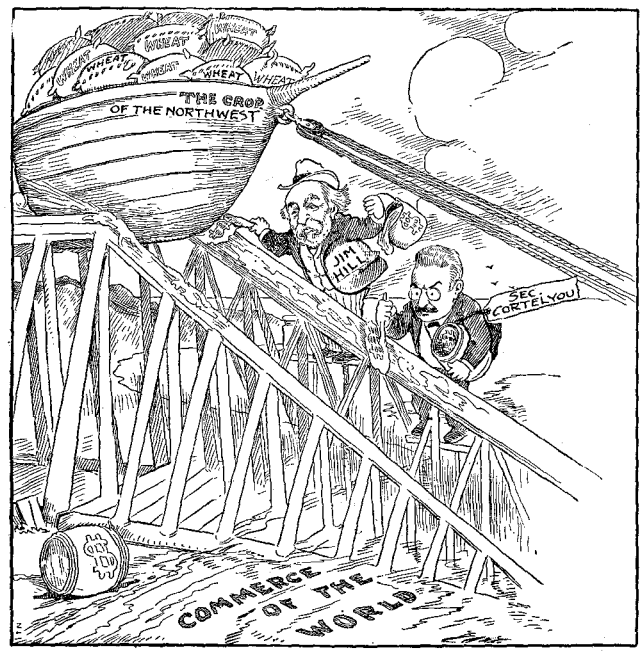
"3. The last panic, that of 1893, was complicated and aggravated by the world-wide distrust of our money system, which was tainted with the fear of free silver. Such a condition does not now prevail. We are upon a gold standard and have the greatest stock of gold of any nation in the world, and are not only producing $100,000,000 of new gold every year out of our own territory, but are able by our enormous exports to hold command upon the gold of

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



GREASING THE WAYS.

She starts, she moves, she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel.

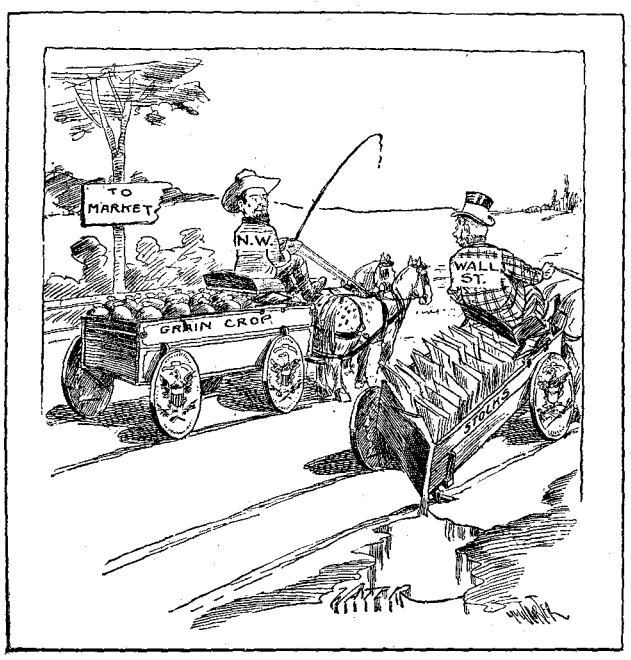
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

Europe. This depression, therefore, does not spring from any fundamental unsoundness of our money system.

"4. In other panics the depression was increased by the lack of adequate methods of cooperation. The country is now in enjoyment of many great combinations of capital, many great institutions of corporate power, which have a resisting strength that is of the utmost importance in such a crisis as this. In addition to this, we have developed our system of clearing-houses throughout the country, and there are many agencies by which to put into effect of action that cooperation which is necessary to stay the progress of disaster."

But, on the other hand, it adds:

"1. We are entering upon a year of a Presidential election with the questions of the control of the corporations and the tariff as issues of debate. We have entered upon the acute stage of the corporation agitation, an issue striking fundamentally into the business life of the world, an issue which in many of its aspects is as grave as that of slavery, which produced the Civil War, an issue which can not be finally determined without much stress and storm.



KEEP THE WHEELS ON THE ALL-IMPORTANT LOAD.

—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

"2. The same readjustment which has taken place during the past few months in stocks must, it would appear, proceed to the prices of commodities and labor. This process of readjustment has just begun, and the duration of the business depression depends upon the time that is needed to effect this readjustment.

"3. The labor question, which is always with us, becomes much more acute in a time of depression and serves to increase its harmfulness and prolong its life. While it is doubtless true that many individual laborers and some labor organizations will cooperate with their employers to relieve the distress caused by a general contraction of business, yet in too many cases under bad leadership the workingmen of the country will only add to the disaster by unwise antagonism. Already their great leader, Mr. Gompers, has announced his philosophy of resistance to the law of supply and demand as it applies to labor. Moreover, in some cases the organizations of labor are at this very time when the contraction of business has already set in, preparing to make large demands for an increase in wages, so that, as one railroad man expresses it, 'the situation is such that it is better to accept bankruptcy by shutting down altogether than to invite bankruptcy by increasing our operating expenses.'"

The truly phenomenal prosperity of the country, predicts the New York *American*, will soon flow on "with hardly a ripple to

UNCLE SAM—"I haven't any ready cash, but I guess I can pull through on my good looks"

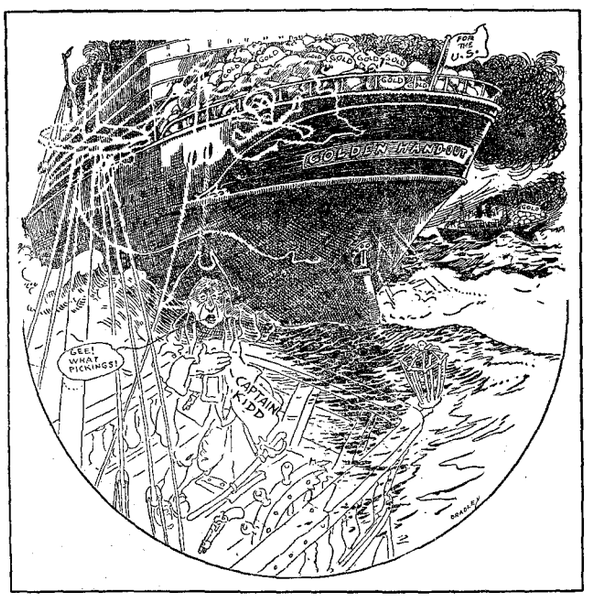
—Fox in the Louisville *Times*.

show that it has been disturbed." To quote again from the Springfield *Republican*:

"The fact meantime is to be considered that the country remains on an unquestioned gold basis; that the new gold output of the world is large and still increasing; that commodity prices are predominantly determined by the money volume; and that therefore there can not be any such radical and permanent recession of prices as would take place were the money volume of doubtful quality and contracting. The thing which knocks the life out of business enterprise and courage is continued money contraction and a persistency in commodity prices to go down and down. And this thing we evidently shall not now see or to such an extent as was seen in 1873 or in 1893. Therefore must we conclude that the panic consequences to industry, while they may prove sharp for the time being, will not prove to be prolonged."

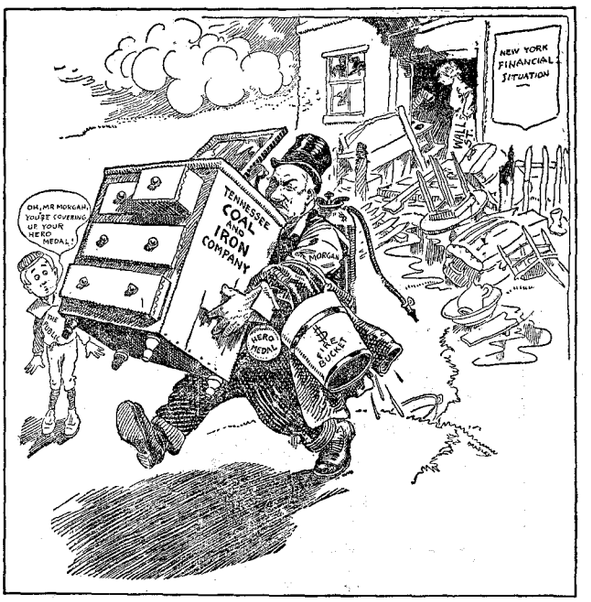
It is further pointed out that everything possible is being done to facilitate the movement of grain and other staples to the seaboard for export, Secretary Cortelyou making special efforts to get public money into interior banks for this purpose. The Secretary, in a speech before the Merchants' Association, takes a hopeful view of the situation, and expresses the belief that if the "money of the country, wherever hoarded, were at once put back to fulfil

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



GHOST OF CAPTAIN KIDD—"Why didn't I get up a currency scare in little old New York?"

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.


NEW YORK FINANCIAL SITUATION
TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON COMPANY
OH, MR MORGAN, YOU'RE COVERING UP YOUR HERO MEDAL!
HERO MEDAL
BUCKET

HERO MORGAN TAKES A SOUVENIR,
After helping to put the fire out.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

WE ARE WISER NOW.

its functions in the channels of trade there would be within twenty-four hours an almost complete resumption of business operations."

Thereupon *The Journal of Commerce* comments as follows:

"This view, like so many others that are lightly exprest, is rather superficial and ignores the fact that neither the hoarding nor the immediate provocation to it was the real cause of conditions that had been many months in forming and were due to many influences working to a culmination. It is a mistake to treat symptoms rather than the malady that has given rise to them. At the same time it is always a gain in a crisis to allay inflammation."

After reviewing the financial side of the situation *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), the leading financial publication of the United States, concludes:

"Very likely we shall soon have easy money—affairs are working in that direction already—very likely also we shall soon be returning some of our recent imports of gold to Europe. Business expansion will follow; but only as the bands tightened by Federal and State legislation are loosened and enterprise is made permissible can a renewal of prosperity get under way."

REFORMS STIMULATED BY THE PANIC

A FINANCIAL paper predicts that Congress, which assembles next month, will find its time largely occupied with the problems made acute by the recent panic. Meanwhile the press is so teeming with suggestions for financial legislation and currency reform that *The Wall Street Journal* offers our legislators some kindly advice in regard to selection. Preference, says this paper, should be given to those plans which involve the least change in the present financial machinery of the country, provided they can reach the end in view. Thus plans for an emergency circulation, it urges, should be given preference over the plans providing for a pure, low-taxed asset currency; and it further specifies as worthy of consideration "those plans which provide for the issuance of emergency circulation by (*a*) the Treasury, (*b*) the clearing-houses in the central reserve cities, (*c*) a central bank, (*d*) all the national banks of the country."

The idea of a central bank, which was unanimously approved last year by a committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, is thus described by the New York *Globe*:

"Under the plan sketched, the bank, like the Bank of England, would be a bank of banks. Such an institution, part of its directors representing the Government and part the owners of $50,000,000 stock, would have branches in leading cities and would have relations only with banks. The bank would carry a large reserve in specie and act as the custodian of the metallic reserve of the Government, be its agent in the redemption of all forms of credit currency, and its agent in receiving and disbursing all public revenues, thus performing functions now performed by the Treasury Department and the subtreasuries. With such a bank it was believed that an elastic currency could be provided responsive to the varying needs of business; that the interest rate could be steadied, and those wild fluctuations prevented that do so much to disturb business; that it would permanently prevent that alternate locking up and letting out of the money supply that the subtreasury system implies by making the whole supply at any time available for use."

Another suggestion comes from Postmaster-General Meyer, who believes that the psychological moment has arrived for the introduction of postal savings-banks in this country. Other postmasters-general have recommended a system of postal savings-banks such as other civilized countries have adopted, but Congress has so far failed to move in the matter. "Doubtless it is permissible for every nation, like every individual, to display a reasonable amount of stupidity on any subject," says the Chicago *News*, which adds: "On this subject of postal savings-banks, however, the stupidity shown by the United States long ago passed all bounds of reason." The same paper goes on to say:

"Money deposited in postal savings-banks and rendered absolutely safe by the vast resources of the nation would earn a small rate of interest for its depositor and would be available for the uses of business. Mr. Meyer presents facts to show that many foreign-born residents of this country purchase money-orders by way of securing the Government's custodianship of their savings. Thus they get no interest and pay a substantial fee, and the money lies idle. The Postmaster-General also has found that large quantities of money are sent abroad by its owners to be deposited in government savings-banks of European countries. . . . The earnest demand of the people for the assistance afforded by postal banks in practising thrift should not be longer ignored."

The New York *Independent* adds its commendation of the idea in the following words:

"In a case of panic like the present, postal banks would be a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

resort which no one would be afraid of, and there would be no run on them. An even more important benefit would be that it would be possible is country regions, where there are no savings-banks, to encourage economy and thrift. We commend the subject once more to the favorable attention of Congress."

THE INDIAN PROBLEM STILL WITH US

THE Utes, who loomed into public notice last year by their picturesque migration from their Utah reservation, through their old Colorado hunting-grounds, across Wyoming, and into the Black Hills region of South Dakota, are again achieving prominence in news dispatches and stirring up controversy in high places. Not only are they reluctant to go back to the arid and gameless reservation in Utah—the place of their exile since the Meeker massacre some thirty years ago — but their grievances, it appears, are now increased by a reduction of rations and by an order to send their children to a boarding-school eighty miles from their present homes. The Utes, it is alleged, show a disposition to defy the authority of the United States Government in these matters. In consequence troops have been sent to Thunder Butte, S. D., and, incidentally, a difference of opinion as to policy has been advertised between Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Capt. Carter P. Johnson, Second Cavalry, an officer who has won the Indians' confidence by thirty years of dealing with them. Captain Johnson, in his report to the War Department from Thunder Butte, criticizes the attitude of Major Downs, the Indian agent there, and declares that the situation demands rations and fair treatment rather than the presence of troops. "One hundred pounds of flour and a little patience," he writes, " are a more potent factor in the solution of this problem than one hundred soldiers." Having got from the Utes a promise to obey the agent and to comply with all the regulations which govern the Sioux, on whose reservation they now are, Captain Johnson was "greatly disappointed" to find that Major Downs "refused to consider their promise, . . . and demands harsh and severe remedies to be applied." To quote further from Captain Johnson's report to the War Department:

COMMISSIONER FRANCIS E. LEUPP,

Head of the Indian Office, who believes that the Indian is now sufficiently advanced in civilization to work for his own living, and that if he will not work he should go hungry.

" I do not believe that these harsh methods will prove the best policy. They are certainly not just, because the innocent will be punished for acts for which they are not responsible. I fear also the effect among the Sioux will be far different from that which the agent expects. The Utes are very hungry. Women and children are suffering. The men are not only hungry, but are laboring under the impression that they have been harshly and unjustly treated. When the troops appear upon the scene they will at once believe that their children are to be forced from them at the point of the bayonet, and any influence for good will be lessened, if not destroyed, thereby. If these people are furnished with sufficient food to sustain life through the winter and they be allowed to send all their children to day-school they will be just as amenable to control as the Sioux. . . . The above concessions were obtained from the Utes before they were aware that troops had been called for, and there were no armed bodies other than a police force of nine men present. In other words, they were not coerced or intimidated."

These are obviously words of wisdom to which the authorities at Washington should give heed, comments *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York), which goes on to say:

"The Indian wars of the past, which have left such a bloody trail along the path of civilization, have been, to a large extent, if not altogether, the result of disregarding the advice and even the entreaties of our soldiers, who have always been regarded by the Indians as their friends, in spite of the harsh treatment to which they have subjected them in obedience to civil authority. A fearful responsibility will rest upon whoever provokes bloodshed, by disregarding such advice as Captain Johnson gives."

That bloodshed is a not remote possibility as an outcome of such a situation is shown by the recent clash between United States troops and Navajo Indians near Shiprock, N. M., in which three Indians were killed and ten taken prisoners.

Captain Johnson's report, according to Washington dispatches, was not entirely pleasing to Commissioner Leupp, who read into it a reflection upon the policy of the Indian Office. "Johnson proceeds on the theory that the way to handle troublesome Indians is to set them off and feed them. That is not the Indian Office theory," says Mr. Leupp. We have not before us any statement in Mr. Leupp's own words of the Indian Office's theory, but it is thus stated in a letter to the New York *Evening Post* by Mr. Herbert Welsh, who was for many years intimately associated with the Commissioner in Indian work. "Mr. Leupp wishes these Ute Indians to engage in work, which he thinks, for their own good, they should do; he wants them to become self-supporting." Mr. Welsh goes on to say:

"That purpose is good, and all friends of the Indian sympathize with it. But how does he propose to effect this good object? By the 'iron hand,' to use his own words spoken at the Indian Conference just held at Lake Mohonk, New York. He proposes to give them the choice between work and starvation. That means starvation for the women and children—human beings, who are not responsible for the controversy, and who can only suffer for lack of food. That, I think, is a fair statement of the substance of Mr. Leupp's side of the case. The real question is one of method. Is it just to starve innocent women and children, to coerce men?"

Mary K. Maule, writing in the same paper, remarks: "The long and faithful service which Commissioner Leupp has devoted to his red wards, and the humane and just attitude which he has always maintained toward them and their rights, make many persons look with favor upon this theory that the Indian has already had sufficient civilization to make him capable of taking care of himself, and that it is no more than just to him and the Government that has so long maintained him, now to compel him to earn his own living." But she says further, in behalf of the Indians:

"The Utes, as a nation, are sadly aged and broken. The years of their lives when they might have worked, when they might have become interested in agriculture, and have become like the Cherokees or the Navajos a prosperous and independent people, have gone by, passed on an arid desert where there was little incentive or encouragement to labor.

"It is all right, say many friends of the Indian, to make him work; but if the White-River Utes are to earn their living, let them not be sent back on the Uintah reservation, 'where it would put a New-England farmer to his wits' ends to raise enough to support him,' as a Westerner said the other day."

The history of our rule over the Indians, asserts the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, is by no means creditable, and "so long as the present policy of harshness and bad faith is continued, we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From "Puck." Copyrighted, 1907, By permission.

FOR WHAT HE IS ABOUT TO RECEIVE, LET US BE TRULY THANKFUL.
—Glackens in *Puck*.

Copyrighted, 1907, by Harper & Brothers.

1907.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

FRIENDLY AND HOSTILE VIEWS.

may well be doubtful of our ability to deal justly with subject aliens in other lands." The New York *Sun* has this to say:

"The real offense of the Utes appears to be just this: they were most disrespectful to Commissioner Leupp, the Indian Commissioner. Our wards thought that they had some rights. Hence the open expression of their dissatisfaction with the allotments of land made to them. Their migration was by way of protest. Commissioner Leupp regards it as an act of rebellion against himself as the direct representative of the Great White Father at Washington.

"The Utes are to go to work, and those who won't work are to be made to work. But here a difficulty comes in. They have been treated as children, segregated, and generally safeguarded as if they were not responsible. If they have come to regard all this as a return for the lands which were taken from them, there is some excuse for the mistake."

The New York *Globe*, however, is among the papers which assert their faith that Mr. Leupp will, if undisturbed from without, deal with the situation in a manner to repeat his successes of the past two years. We read:

"Mr. Leupp declares that he believes in applying the same rule to the Indians that is applied to the poor and ignorant of any race. Work should be found for them, but if they do not accept it they should be allowed to go hungry on occasion. Captain Johnson has come into conflict not only with a theory, but, as well, with an ambition.

"The Utes, with whom this hostile collision is threatened, have refused two offers to work for railway companies, it is stated. One of these offers contemplated paying them $2 per day, and the labor was to be performed only fifteen miles from their present home. This is an important consideration, for as the Indian Commissioner pointed out in his report of last November, 'so strong is the Indian's homekeeping instinct that they will accept work for lower wages and under unfavorable conditions in a neighborhood to which they are accustomed rather than go into unfamiliar regions and do better according to our standards.' But here was work at good wages almost at their doors. It is not surprizing that under such conditions the Indian Commissioner should insist on the theory of the Indian Office.

"Mr. Leupp has made a careful study of the Indian labor question. The mastery of it shown in his reports, the vital and progressive program that he has created, entitle him to loyal support, especially under such critical conditions as the present. There can be little doubt that, so far as sympathy is due, he will sympathize with complaints of the Utes concerning the sending of their children to a distant boarding-school, for he fully appreciates the Indian's attitude on such a matter."

Says the Washington *Post*:

"While one can not help feeling that it is highly probable that injustice has been done to the Indians in this, as in so many other instances, and that great allowances should be made for men who have never been trained or accustomed to manual labor in showing reluctance to begin, there can be no doubt of the wisdom and necessity for the general policy which Commissioner Leupp has adopted and is enforcing. Under the old system the Indians were herded on the reservation and fed, and rapidly became demoralized and pauperized. Mr. Leupp rightly concluded that the only way to make men of them was to set them to work and let them understand that they must take care of themselves. It would take no more than one or two generations to bring any white community to a condition of degeneracy if its members were provided with free food and clothing and never called on to do a hand's turn of work."

OUTDOING EXPECTATIONS AT PANAMA

TWO expectations seem to be becoming dwarfed as the work on the Panama Canal goes on. One is the expected speed of excavation, which is being surpassed more and more every month; the other is the expected width of the canal, which seemed roomy a few years ago, but now seems cramped and narrow, as ships of war and trade grow broader year by year. This month the Naval General Board has recommended that the width of the canal locks be increased from 100 to 110 feet, and Colonel Goethals reports for October a new record in excavation in spite of the heavy handicaps incidental to the rainy season. During that month, states the official report, 1,844,471 cubic yards of material were taken from the prism of the canal. This is an increase of more than 23 per cent. over the excavation for September—which was also a record-breaking month. We are told that the total rainfall in October amounted to 17.1 inches, against 11.9 inches in September and 11.89 inches in August. Moreover, in addition to the material dug from the canal prism, 24,258 cubic yards were taken from what are described as accessory works, consisting

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

chiefly of the excavations for the big dams. "October's record," says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, "surpasses every expectation entertained in Washington, where it was supposed that in September Colonel Goethals had attained practically the maximum efficiency possible with his force and under the prevailing weather conditions." The same dispatch states that the men are "contented and ambitious, each gang striving to make the highest possible record." The result is hailed as a proof of the remarkable efficiency of our army engineers. Says the Washington *Post*:

"It seems only the other day, altho in reality it was last March, that Chief Engineer Stevens resigned, and it was then declared that if the monthly excavation during the dry season could be increased to 1,000,000 cubic yards every one interested in the canal would be entirely satisfied. Chief Engineer Wallace had excavated approximately 93,000 yards a month, and his work had been highly commended, as it deserved to be considering the conditions he had to contend with and the force at his command. Mr. Stevens had raised the total to approximately 850,000 yards for a single month in the dry season, and it was freely predicted that it would be a long time before Colonel Goethals, the new engineer in charge, could equal that figure. . . . . .

"During the entire period of the French administration, from 1881 to 1903, they excavated 70,600,000 cubic yards. Since the United States assumed control in 1903 there has been excavated up to November 1, 18,650,000 cubic yards. On June 1, 1904, there remained 111,280,000 yards of material to be taken out. Since that time the excavation has reached 14,189,000 yards, leaving 97,091,000 yards still to be removed. At the rate of progress made during October, fifty-three months, or four years and five months, would be required to complete the excavation, and were it not for Colonel Goethals's timely warning that the construction of the massive locks rather than the excavation of the canal prism will, from now on, control the date of completion, we might look for the opening of the canal at no later date than the summer of 1912. In fact the remarkable organization and efficiency of the force of canal constructors under Colonel Goethals's control leads us to expect great things in the way of lock construction, and even to hope that the canal may be completed within six years."

Turning to the recommendation for wider locks we find the press evidently eager to indorse any suggestion which will insure the great canal being adequate to the demands to be made upon it. The American people, says the Philadelphia *Press*, are not at all sensitive about the exact cost, so long as the money expended shall be honestly applied to the work, but "what they do demand is, first, a canal; second, a good canal; and third, a canal in the shortest possible time." The same paper—which thinks that even a width of 110 feet may be found too narrow in a few years—goes on to say:

"Battle-ships already planned in our Navy would be unable to use the locks now planned. No one would enjoy taking the *Minnesota* through with only about 9 feet 6 inches clear on the beam, tho it could be done. As for battle-ships planned or planning, of the *Dreadnought* class, they could not be passed with safety from ocean to ocean through the locks as now projected.

"The canal locks must be enlarged. There is nothing else to do. Rock borings, as the reports show, indicate that the locks could be extended 250 feet in length, making 1,150 feet, and still keep on a rock foundation. This is the least that should be done. As to width, when the Navy Department proposes to widen the locks only to 110 feet, this is to make two bites of a cherry. We have not reached the limit in vessels. A vessel of 30,000 tons' displacement has been planned abroad, tho not ordered, and one of 22,000 to 25,000 tons is in sight.

"Locks 1,150 feet long, 120 feet wide, and 45 feet over the miter sill will be needed for our war-vessels before the canal is ready for use, eight or ten years hence."

"Our canal-builders must keep in mind the fact that we are building for centuries, and not for decades," admonishes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which adds: "Let us build the canal so large at the outset that it will not have to be widened or deepened within the lifetime of anybody now here."

A THREATENED BREACH IN THE TARIFF WALL

ONE paper finds an explanation of the President's willingness to repeal the duty on "news-print" paper in the fact that this commodity is so essential to the proper circulation of his own eagerly awaited messages. In a less facetious vein the friends of tariff revision express a hope that the tribulations of newspaper publishers at the hands of the alleged Paper Trust will make free-traders of even the most confirmed "stand-patters" of the press. A committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association recently waited upon President Roosevelt to tell him that unlawful combinations of paper-makers have been organized, that artificial stimulation of prices has been accomplished, and that judicial prohibition of such efforts has been disobeyed; and further, to urge that "the duty on printing paper, wood pulp, and all material entering the manufacture of printing paper should be immediately repealed." The committee—which included John Norris, of the New York *Times*; Medill McCormick, of the Chicago *Tribune*; George Thompson, of the St. Paul *Dispatch*; Delevan Smith, of the Indianapolis *News*; Walter Page, of *The World's Work*; Albert Shaw, of *The Review of Reviews*; E. J. Ridgway, of *Everybody's*, and the presidents of the national organizations of the Allied Printing Trades—told the President of an agreement among the manunfacturers to advance the price of news-print paper $12 a ton for the current year, with an additional advance of $10 a ton next year. This means, they explained, placing a burden upon the printing industry of the country of $10,000,000 for the present and $19,000,000 for the coming year. Further details of the committee's complaint are described in the following Associated Press dispatch from Washington:

"The excuse for the advances on the part of the paper-makers is that the cost of wood and labor have increased. This excuse was met in the argument to the President by the statement that the published report of the largest manufacturer of news-print paper gives the increased cost of material and manufacture, including expense of administration and sales, as about 64 cents a ton.

"The President was told that the present plan of increasing the price of paper had its inception twelve years ago, in a proposition to unite the paper-mills into one pool or corporation. The first step in the program, it was stated, was accomplished when the promoters induced Congress to fix a tariff duty of $6 a ton on news-print paper. . . . . .

"The next step, the President was told, has just been consummated by the creation of a combination to exhaust the surplus stock of paper, to cause a paper famine, and to raise prices. . . . .

"It was represented that Canadian mills can and do pay the $6 a ton duty, and still find it profitable to sell in the United States. At the same time the American mills are selling abroad in competition with Canada, Great Britain, Germany, and Norway."

It is understood that the President promised the committee that he would urge Congress to repeal the particular duties behind which the "Paper Trust" is supposed to be ensconced; and that he would ask the Department of Justice to take immediate steps to ascertain whether the antitrust laws are indeed being disobeyed by the paper manufacturers. "The Republican press is united with the Democratic and Independent press on this proposition," remarks one Southern Democratic paper, "and with the President's cooperation the repeal of these duties will no doubt be effected." With the action of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association as a text, the Houston *Post* argues that these publishers, to be consistent, should lend their support to the eneral cause of tariff revision. We read:

"If the publishers obtain the relief they seek, will it not be incumbent upon them to aid the public in getting other oppressive tariffs removed? The Paper Trust that is absorbing so large a percentage of newspaper earnings is only one of a great many greedy monopolies that are robbing the people. Surely news-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

papers that so eagerly welcome the assistance of the free list in resisting the extortion of their oppressors can with good grace advocate the free list or greatly reduced duties where the result will be a substantial decrease in the living expenses of the public. Indeed, publishers who ask this assistance ought to become genuine tariff reformers."

The paper manufacturers' side of the argument is thus stated by the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"The paper manufacturers assert that the cost of the production of paper has steadily increased over a long period, during which there has been little advance in the price of the paper distributed. In this term, production, is included the cost of raw material, of labor, and of appliances in use in manufacturing. They offer also that the line on the other side of which there is loss has been encroached upon. And they offer evidence in the fact that there have been no dividends for their stockholders.

"It is a fact that the International Paper Company shows a diminution of over $300,000 in net earnings for 1907. That is on the prevailing price of paper before the contemplated advance is put into effect. At the same time, a demand for increasing wages is faced. Yielding to this demand would mean, under existing conditions, another diminution of $100,000. The proposed increase, therefore, is not an advance from a rosy condition of fat profits. It is, in fact, an advance from a non-profit-earning condition. Another side is thus presented—the other side of that 'everything' which has two sides. It is a side which was not presented by the committee to the President."

THE CASE OF THE ARMY OFFICER

MAJOR-GEN. A. W. GREELY, in a recent interview reported from Seattle, Wash., presents the economic problems of an American army officer's life in anything but an alluring light. He is convinced that under the present scale of pay—which has not been raised in thirty-seven years—the commissioned branch of the Army must become either a place for rich aristocrats or else merely an aggregation of paupers. General Greely, who long ago won fame as an arctic explorer, is at present commander of the Department of Columbia, and speaks as an accurate and careful student of his subject. "To find out the financial status of officers in this department," he says, "I wrote to thirty-four officers stationed at widely distributed points, and learned that the average officer pays out 21 per cent. in excess of his salary allowance each year." An officer's expenses are on a 1907 basis, while his pay remains on an 1870 basis. The salary allowance, says General Greely, is too small, and promotion too slow. To quote him further, as reported in the New York *Tribune*:

"Appointments are made from three sources—from West Point, from the ranks, and from civil life. There are ninety-eight vacancies in the Army at the present time, and as they can not be filled from the two first-named sources the third must be depended upon.

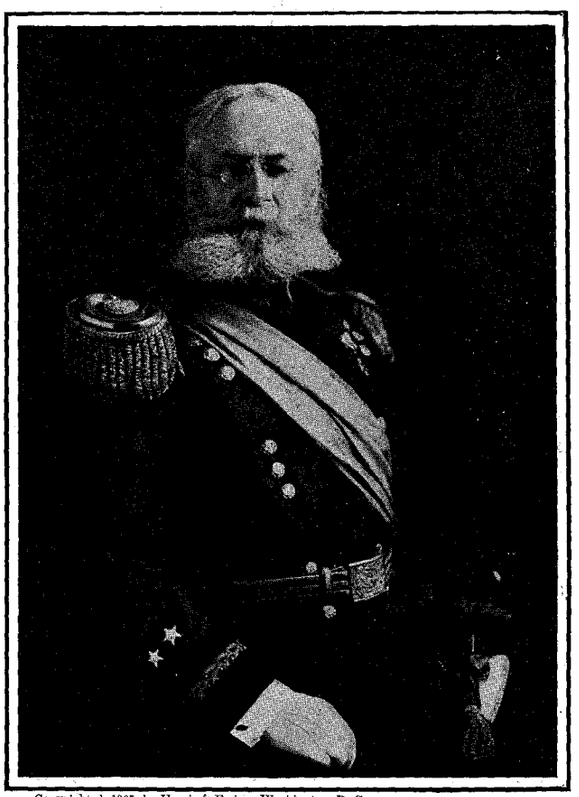
"Young men in civil life are allowed to become officers by first undergoing a rigid physical and mental examination at Leavenworth, Kans., but it seems that young men do not want to take advantage of that opportunity any more. I am privately informed that out of the last list of young men from colleges and other places designated by the President to take the examination less than one-half did so. This is an alarming indication of the indifference of young men to-day to army life. It is most deplorable, and requires a remedy. . . . . .

"Second lieutenants get a salary of $1,400 a year, equivalent to $116 a month, or $4 a day. Out of this he has to pay for his uniform and equipment, besides household expenses. . . . . .

"The average family of an officer comprises four persons, and the expenses in detail are as follows: Household expenses, including food, furniture, servants, fuel, and light, $1,487.31; uniforms and clothing, $458.48; charity and religion, $40.86; education, $105.51; insurance, $177.07; recreation, $93.33; furniture loss in changing stations, $179.25; cost of changing stations for the family, $184.48; separate homes necessitated by foreign service, $329.34.

"Some of the officers succeed in keeping out of debt, but only by exercising much self-denial. The average officer does not spend more than eight cents a day apiece for himself and members of his family. It takes an officer eight years to advance from a second to a first lieutenancy, which means an increase of 50 cents a day in pay. It takes twenty more years to advance to a captaincy, and that means $6 or $7 a day—about the wage of a plasterer these days. It takes thirty-six years for an officer to reach his majority."

At the same time Col. Hugh L. Scott, superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, gives prominence



Copyrighted, 1907, by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR-GEN. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY,
Who thinks that under present conditions it is extremely difficult for an army officer to live on his pay alone.

in his annual report to the fact that the cadet corps is seventy-three below its authorized strength, and that nine members of this year's graduating class have resigned from the service. This is said to be the first time in the history of the Academy that difficulty has been experienced in recruiting the ranks of the cadet corps. Says the Chicago *Tribune*:

"When hundreds of officers are resigning from the Army because the opportunities of advancement and for the accumulation and enjoyment of comforts are so slender, it is not surprizing that the life is looked upon as one to be avoided. It may be deduced, therefore, that the situation at West Point is the direct reflex of the condition in the Army, and perhaps it may be argued that as this condition is improved by action of Congress in meeting requirements of the man of to-day, so a stimulus will be given to those who hesitate before entering the Military Academy."

A bill increasing the pay of both men and officers in the Army, the Navy Marine Corps, and the Revenue Cutter Service has been approved by the President and awaits the action of the next Congress. The case of the army officer, however, does not seem quite so gloomy to the New York *World* as it does to General Greely. We read:

"On the average the salary of the army officer is higher than that of the college professor, the minister, or the graded civil-service employee. The officer has allowances for residence and personal attendance. He may buy household supplies from a government commissary at cost. . . . . .

"There is no high financiering in quarters. An officer does not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

go into the service to make money. His three-fourths pay awaits him on retirement. . . . . .

"It is not plain that an officer and a gentleman with his comfortable salary endlessly guaranteed is entitled to sulk because a bricklayer, working in limited and uncertain seasons, sometimes receives $6 a day."

OUTLOOK FOR MR. BRYAN'S NOMINATION

IT now seems evident to editorial observers of the political drift in various parts of the country that the Democratic nominee for the Presidency next year will be William Jennings Bryan. This likelihood has been foreshadowed for some time, but Mr. Bryan's statement of last week, indicating his willingness to obey his party's call, has compelled the editors to declare their positions, and the general opinion thus evoked seems to show clearly that Mr. Bryan will lead the Democratic forces. "Mr. Bryan's announcement practically assures his nomination," says the Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.); and so thinks the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald* (Dem.). "He is easily the choice of the rank and file," declares the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.). Such leading Democratic organs as the New York *World* and *Times*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Charleston *News and Courier* bitterly deplore the prospect of his nomination, but do not deny its probability.

The editorial in Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* declaring his willingness to act as standard-bearer reads in part as follows:

"Mr. Bryan will not ask for or seek a nomination, and he will not assume to decide the question of his availability. He has been so amply recompensed by his party for what he has done and for what he has endeavored to do that he can not claim a nomination as a reward; neither should his ambition be considered, for he has had honors enough from his party to satisfy any reasonable ambition. The only question that ought to weigh with the party is whether the party can be strengthened and aided more by his nomination than by the nomination of some one else. If he can serve the party by being its candidate he will accept the commission and make the best fight he can. If, however, the choice falls upon another he will not be disappointed or disgruntled. His availability is a question to be decided not by him, not by a few leaders, not even by the leading newspapers that call themselves Democratic, but by the voters of the party, and to them he entrusts the decision of the question. They are the supreme court in all matters concerning candidates, as they are in all matters concerning the platform.

"He assumes that they will not select him unless they desire to make an aggressive fight for the application of Democratic principles to present conditions, and he also takes it for granted that the organization of the party will be in harmony with the platform, and will be composed of men whose political records will invite confidence and give assurance that a victory, if won, will not be a barren victory."

Perhaps the most auspicious response to this statement comes in the form of a letter from Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, who has himself been pretty prominently mentioned for the post. He declares allegiance thus:

"*The Commoner's* editorial announcement of your decision regarding the Presidential situation gives me the greatest satisfaction. Both in spirit and form it is worthy of you and of our Democratic cause. This declaration is the one thing needed to secure to the Democratic party the benefit of its best leadership in the coming campaign.

"To the fullest extent of my influence in such matters I shall endeavor to secure from Ohio a delegation to the National Convention that will truly represent what I know to be the Democratic sentiment of the State by calling upon you to take up again the commission that you laid down at St. Louis in 1904; and wherever I have friends in other States I shall advise them to follow my example in this respect."

The Republican papers are positive that Mr. Bryan is to head the opposition. "The most candid observers are sure of it," says the New York *Globe* (Rep.); and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) observes:

"No man now visible can defeat him in the canvass for the nomination to which his statement summons all his followers. He has many opponents in his own party; but they are without a leader, a platform, or a policy, and many who have opposed him are ready now to accept his candidacy."

While everybody is predicting his nomination, it is equally noticeable that hardly anybody is predicting his election. The New York *Press* (Rep.), however, thinks he would have a chance against some of the Republican favorites. To quote:

"We do not share the belief of some Democratic authorities that Mr. Bryan has no strength with the voters. We are sure he is strong enough to beat a Knox or a Fairbanks. He would not be easy for a Taft or any other legatee candidate to beat. Mr. Watterson, who thinks Bryan is no great shakes as a runner, still believes the Commoner could beat Theodore Roosevelt on the third-term issue. Nobody can tell about that, but at least it is safe to say that Bryan will put up such a fight if nominated as no Republican, however popular, could afford to despise."

Turning now to Mr. Bryan's critics, the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) declares that "the country is tired of him," and the Nashville *American* (Dem.), predicting his defeat, remarks that "it is pitiful that a great party should be destroyed in catering to the ambition of an individual whose honesty is no excuse for his folly." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) asks gloomily: "If eleven years of Mr. Bryan's leadership can reduce the 'more united' Democratic party to thirteen Southern States, what will be the result of four years more of such leadership?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

DOUBT is exprest as to whether it was a panic or not. The real thing never leaves any uncertainty.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

WE fear Commissioner Leupp's ultimatum that the Ute Indians must "work or starve" foreshadows the extinction of that tribe.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IF the "financial pinch" should involve the legal pinching of one or two wildcat bankers many people would be moderately consoled.—*New York Mail.*

IT probably is hard for Chancellor Day to understand how we have succeeded in having such a pleasant fall under the present Administration.—*Chicago Record.*

DOWN in the Republican State of Kentucky, where prohibition is the strong card, some of the colonels must think the world is coming to an end.—*Chicago Daily News.*

CONGRESSMAN BURTON, who sought to reach the United States Senate over Tom Johnson's prostrate body, will have to try another and less mountainous route.—*Chicago Daily News.*

ACCORDING to an eminent French physician, yawning is healthful, and readers of the *Congressional Record* can now look forward to some improvement in their physical as well as mental condition.—*Washington Post.*

THERE ought to be a lot of money in the soda-water business south of Mason and Dixon's line next summer.—*Chicago News.*

NEW YORK police have arrested a man for selling stock in a company which does not exist. They are getting awfully particular in that town.—*Chicago News.*

FROM the remarks handed out to them by Mr. Taft, advising them to become good losers, the Filipinos can readily guess what the future has in store for them.—*Washington Post.*

A STORY out of New York states that Mr. Hearst was so busy on election day that he forgot to vote. The returns indicate that a good many of his friends were similarly forgetful.—*New Orleans Times.*

ONE statistician has discovered that there has been a 40-per-cent. decrease in the cost of funerals, but it will be just like perverse humanity to neglect this opportunity to get 'em while they're cheap.—*Washington Post.*

EX-SECRETARY LESLIE M. SHAW says he believes in the confessional. The number of malefactors of wealth seeking private interviews with the "Little Father" in Washington indicates that this view prevails in other quarters.—*New York World.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

RUSSIA'S THIRD PARLIAMENT

THANKS to the new suffrage and reapportionment act of last June, the elections in Russia have resulted in a conservative Douma, a Douma in which the extreme Leftists, the Social Democrats, and the Group of Toil, have only some 27 deputies, and the Constitutional Democrats (Cadets) about 35. With the Polish and Tatar deputies, who have cooperated with the Cadets in the past and are generally expected to do so in the present Douma, that advanced liberal party may command some 70 votes. The Rightists, on the other hand, have 200 deputies, and the Octobrists and Independent Progressives, who will form the Center, about 120. What, then, is the new Douma likely to do? What will be its policy, its relations with the Government, and its fate?

These are the questions which the Russian press is actively discussing, and the respective leaders of the parties have been expressing their opinions in interviews and tentative forecasts. In the *Golos Moskvi* (Moscow) Gouchkoff, the head of the Octobrists, thus formulates the policy of this party:

"It will be necessary to organize a strong and solid Center. This Center should be composed of Octobrists and Moderate Rightists, with some minor groups of Liberals, and its great task should be to help the Government in everything that tends to reform and pacify Russia. There is to be no permanent alliance with the Cadets, and still less with the Leftists, but on certain questions—like local self-government, judicial reform, political reform—the Octobrists should seek the aid of the Cadets and, if necessary, isolate the reactionary wing of the Right, who are opposed to reform and would revert to absolutism. On the other hand, on questions of a 'patriotic' character—army and navy, foreign politics, national credit—the Center should work with the Right and neutralize the radicals."

The Octobrist press admit that the Russian constitution is not beyond danger, and that fact, in their opinion, determines the duty and dictates the program of the constructive and pacific regenerationists. The *Slovo* (St. Petersburg) tells the Octobrists that the whole future of the "constitutional order" will depend on their tactics. If they join the more liberal parties, they will assure the existence of a reform majority. If they permit the Right and the reactionary wing to obtain control, then the whole cause of progress will be endangered.

The leading Cadet organ, the *Riech*, whose editor, Professor Milukof, has at last been elected to the Douma, considers at length the Octobrist plan and points out that that party hopes to play the part which the Cadets played in the second Douma, where they had no stable majority, but where they almost invariably carried their proposals, either the Moderates or the Leftists voting with them. The Cadets are prepared, says this paper, to work for any real reform, however modest, with the Octobrists and other Liberals, but what will the Octobrists do to strengthen the very foundations of the constitution? Are they prepared to fight reaction and aggressively defend the representative principle? And what will be their position on social reform, on land and labor legislation, and on personal liberty and security?

The *Riech* has in the past described the Octobrists as "the party of the latest government decree," and has accused it of insincerity and cowardice. It thinks that the country will demand of them strong proof of devotion to constitutionalism, and intimates that, if this be not promptly given, it will be necessary to form two Centers in the Douma.

The Social Democrats are divided on the question of policy in the new parliament. The more radical wing, the maximalist, believe in using the Douma as a forum for propaganda, in denouncing evils and proclaiming complete remedies, regardless of mere expediency. The minimalists are not so aggressive, and their leader, Plechanoff, counsels moderation and discretion. The same advice is given by their organ, the *Tovaristch* (St. Petersburg), which says:

"The situation is such that peculiar art and political capacity will be required of the Leftists in the Douma. The great thing is to guard the institution itself, the principle, so that in the event of a reactionary crisis, it should be perfectly clear that the Left had done nothing to warrant dissolution or any backward step. No excuse or pretext whatever should be furnished the plotters of reaction for their contemplated assaults on popular rights and the germs of freedom."

The extreme Rightist organs say openly that their party's business is to abolish the "so-called constitutional régime" and reduce

THE CZAR—"There, now, I think he's quite under control and not likely to prove at all dangerous." —*London Tribune.*

CZAR BLUEBEARD—"The third wife pleases me much better. But how delightful the fourth will be!" —*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

THE FRIEND OF THE NEW DOUMA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Douma to advisory functions. Some writers say that the Stolypine Cabinet is uncertain and weak on this fundamental question, and that it may yield to the reactionaries if it fails to get the united support of the liberal and progressive groups.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ONE PEOPLE BENEFITED BY THE PEACE CONFERENCE

THE London *Times* is very angry with the Peace Conference at The Hague, which it considers a humbug, and remarks bitterly:

"In plain English the Conference was a sham and has brought forth a progeny of shams, because it was founded on a sham. The only principle upon which all these Powers could be induced to send delegates to it was the legal and diplomatic convention that all sovereign states are equal. . . . This was the initial sham, but not the only sham, which has vitiated the proceedings of the Conference. That body affected in its official capacity to ignore the irreconcilable differences and jealousies of the Powers. . . . As the principal governments represented at The Hague did not face [mere facts], and did not seek to deal with them by preliminary negotiations among themselves, one of the main results, and one of the most patent results, of the second Peace Conference has been to bring out and to accentuate the divisions between these Powers in a very marked degree."

But the Dutchmen did not find the Conference a sham, and they made hay while the sun shone, according to the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne). The delegates were cheered, fêted, and given souvenirs wherever they went. They walked under triumphal arches, and were greeted by brass bands playing in turn the national airs of every country. Handkerchiefs were waved, hats lifted, and shouts of applause were raised at every landing-place or railway-station where they appeared. "You would have thought a visit of sovereigns was taking place." The *Bibliothèque Universelle* brutally hints that the Conference was welcomed to The Hague because it spent a great deal of money and attracted a great body of strangers who spent even more. Printers, stationers, and tailors were also benefited. To quote the words of this admirable Swiss monthly:

"Of course some will cry out that the only people who gained anything by the Conference were the clothiers, tailors, dressmakers, and hotel-keepers. Infamous slander! Listen to what a great friend of the institution says about the labors of the delegates: 'The national printing-house of Holland undertook, for a consideration, to print the official documents of the Conference. Well, 25,000 pounds of type were used, 8,000,000 letters, and 620,000 sheets of paper, which if they were piled one upon another would rise 450 feet in the air, or twice the height of the tower of St. James's Church at The Hague.' This remark is made by the statistician of the *Courier of the Conference*, with unsmiling naïveté, while the general public in Holland sing

The smallest grains of corn (or peace)
Will bring our coffers large increase.

We need not be astonished. The Dutchman is said to be a patient animal, and so he is. But the Dutch are human, and we all find it more difficult to wait for the harvest of peace than for the harvest of profit on the seed sown."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNMASKING A GERMAN COURT CIRCLE

THE camarilla, or political ring that surrounded the Emperor William II. and is alleged to have directed his policy of absolutism, has been broken and scattered to the winds. The "omnipotent" Prince Philip Eulenburg, the head of the confederacy, who defeated four successive chancellors of the Empire and deposed three, has fled the country. Count Kuno von Moltke, another member, once commandant of Berlin, has been dismissed from his post, and his libel suit against Maximilian Harden, editor of the *Zukunft*, has been decided against him. Harden's attack and the break-up of the camarilla were treated in these pages on July 6. His victory in the libel suit now makes Harden the man of the hour in Germany. His charges against the camarilla are of a nature that has shocked and disgusted Europe, but their political effects make them important to all who are interested in the welfare of Germany. That such a set could sway the policy of the German Empire has roused the amazement of editorial observers in every civilized country on the globe. From the English, French, and German press we gather the following summarized account of the destruction of the cabal:

During the chancellorship of Prince von Buelow two court parties

HARDEN THE SHOWMAN.

HARDEN—"Ladies and gentlemen, behold the set that ruled Germany!" —*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

THE ROUND TABLE TOPPLES OVER.

THE KAISER—"This overthrow was well deserved, Harden, but, good heavens, what a mess you have made!" —*Fischietto* (Turin).

DRAWING THE CURTAIN AND DEALING THE BLOW.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PRINCE VON EULENBURG,

Head of the Camarilla, who ousted Bismarck and balked von Buelow. He fled the country rather than appear as witness at the Harden trial.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN,

Editor of the *Zukunft*. His exposure of the private life of the Camarilla led to a lawsuit. Prosecuted for libel by Count Kuno von Moltke, he won his case. Mr. Harden is in the center of the group, leaving the court after the trial.

COUNT KUNO VON MOLTKE.

He was removed from his post as commandant of Berlin in consequence of Mr. Harden's exposé.

CHIEF MEMBERS OF THE CAMARILLA AND THEIR VANQUISHER.

have been struggling for the direction of Kaiser William's policy. The one consisted of Bismarckists, whose policy was "blood and iron." These were represented by Buelow and Holstein. The other party, led by Prince von Eulenburg, von Moltke, and Lecompte (the councilor of the French Embassy), were for a conciliatory policy toward France. The Bismarckists thought France could be bullied and threatened into surrendering Morocco and repenting of her *entente* with England. But France would not be bullied, and England backed her, so that the policy of the Bismarckists came to naught. Then the camarilla stept in and induced the Kaiser to give in to France at the Algeciras Conference. This was naturally followed by the Kaiser's dismissal of Holstein, the Bismarckian fire-eater. Smarting under their defeat the chancellor and councilor to the chancellery resolved to destroy the Eulenburg cabal. Perhaps Maximilian Harden acted consciously as their coadjutor and instrument. When he exposed the "morass of infamy" on which the coalition of the "Round Table," *i.e.*, the camarilla, was built, he profest to have none other than a political object, and in the speech which he made in his own defense against von Moltke's charge of libel he remarked, as reported in the principal German newspapers: "My object has been not to carry out the indignant cry of those who are disgusted with the doings of the 'Round Table'—'Purify them, or stone them to death!'—I take no interest in that side of the question. The object of my articles in the *Zukunft*, for which I am accused of libel by Count Kuno von Moltke, was merely to banish from the entourage of the German court and the German Kaiser persons who politically abused their power and position."

The German press in general seem to spend their words in deprecating the publicity which the trial of Mr. Harden has given to the immoralities with which von Eulenburg, von Moltke, Lecomte (the advocate to the French Ambassador), von Hohenau, and other members of the cabal are charged. The corrupting influence of these revelations seems in their eyes far to outweigh the political significance of the events accompanying them. August Bebel's *Vorwaerts*, however, comes out squarely with the declaration that "the curtain has been drawn aside, and absolutism is revealed in its true colors." To quote further from the leading Socialist newspaper of Berlin:

"This is the way we are dominated, and this is the way in which we have been freed from domination: a certain Philip Eulenburg makes and dismisses chancellors, those head directors of court policy, and a certain Maximilian Harden dismisses the chancellor-maker. From the proceedings in its court-house the German people learn the quality of those who govern them! How hideously disgusting are the things brought to light at this trial; how disgusting are those who have met ruin in this investigation and must bear all the responsibility. The consequence of this, yes, the clear consequence, is the degradation of the German people, in that a group of persons morally debased and intellectually imbecile has controlled the imperial scepter, and robbed of their political influence a nation which was once a nation of poets and thinkers."

After this outburst August Bebel repeats the details of the incident much as we have summarized them above. He talks of the "disinterestedness" of Harden, who is not a Socialist, but a Pangermanist; but even Harden, he adds, has only "skinned and filmed the ulcerous sore." To quote his own language:

"The camarilla and absolutism are indissolubly connected together. To smash a camarilla is merely a labor of Sysiphus, so long as absolutism persists. It is no use to destroy a camarilla; the power and influence of courtiers in politics must be destroyed. Monarchs are but men. Bismarck and Hohenlohe have shown us how true this is. . . . We must abolish absolutism."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* lays all the blame for the predominance of the camarilla on Prince von Buelow, for "any one who is responsible for the government of the country ought not to tolerate any rival center of government or cabal." Mr. Harden, thinks the *Berliner Tageblatt*, has gone a little too far. "If Prince Eulenburg had merely hindered a policy leading to war by legitimate methods, he would have done no wrong." Without dwelling on the political aspect of the case the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) makes a plea for Count von Moltke, extenuates his moral delinquency, and asks "Can we deny our sympathy to him who certainly was the least guilty of the group?"

The conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* deplores the revelations made at the trial, and thinks that Count von Moltke must appeal, as the verdict "outrages the sentiment of the nation." In the same tone the *Deutsche Zeitung* (Vienna), the *National Zeitung* (Berlin), the *Braunschweiger Landeszeitung*, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), and a great many other journals deplore the publicity

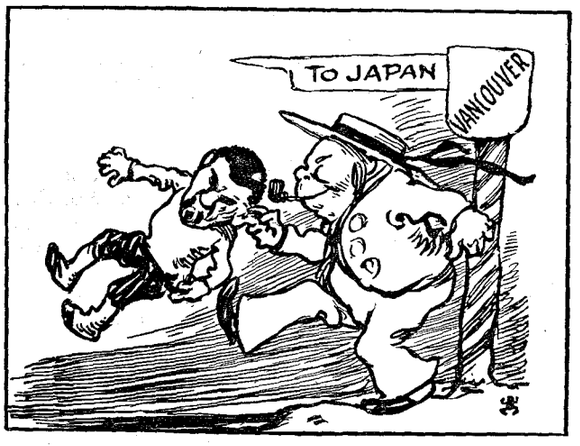
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

given to disgraceful scandals, and think that Mr. Harden has overdone it, and has been either too late or too "previous" in his action, while general sympathy is felt for the members of the group and especially for von Moltke.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE JAPANESE IN CANADA

THE negotiations at present going on between the governments at Ottawa and Tokyo with regard to Japanese immigration into Canada are being anxiously watched in England. Japanese immigration, says *The Fortnightly Review* (London), is likely to prove "the most sinister and colossal problem of twentieth-century politics." Indeed, unless the problem is solved by restriction of Eastern immigration the unity of the British Empire will be imperiled. So far Canada has been able to keep order in her Northwestern Provinces, says this writer, and they have been spared the scenes of violence which were witnessed under parallel circumstances in California. To quote his words:

"The Canadian Government, tho as sensitive as any other to electioneering consequences, has more power to enforce the law in British Columbia than President Roosevelt possesses in California. Up to the present the contrast between the Canadian and the United States method of handling this problem has been significant and entirely favorable to our own people and our own institutions. We have the duty, and we, at least, have the ability, to enforce the law without flinching and to execute our treaty obligations. Wherever the Japanese are already legitimately settled they are entitled to the same treatment, neither more nor less, which immigrants of European nationality have the right to claim. But this is only the beginning, not the end, of the question. British policy is bound to seek some legal means of restricting Japanese immigration. Unless a compromise can be arranged this problem may disrupt the British Empire, and that would not be an advantage to Japan."



ALLIES.

JOHNNY CANUCK—"Jappy, I'm yer best friend! I'm sendin' yer 'ome." —*Jugund* (Munich).

As unrestricted immigration has hitherto been the rule in Canada, this writer, taking California as an example, predicts with pessimistic foreboding the fate of British America if this order of things should be continued. Commenting on the large number of Japanese workingmen already in San Francisco he remarks:

"It is absolutely certain that with unrestricted immigration California in twenty years would be a Japanese State, inhabited by a white minority. And with respect to British Columbia, the peril or the prospect, or whatever you like to call it, is even more remarkable. British Columbia, tho one of the most glorious regions in the world, is one of those numerous territories ideally adapted to white settlement, which we hold but do not fill. It is larger than the German Empire. It has a population of about two hundred thousand; that is—apart from the coast ports—an almost imperceptible sprinkling on the lonely soil which treasures up magnificent national resources. About five thousand Japanese are said to have landed during the present year alone, and tens of thousands more are ready to follow from Hawaii as soon as the way is open."

The question of Japanese immigration into Canada concerns the peace of the world, thinks this writer. The matter at present is actually dilemmatic, he declares. "Thus Japanese immigration must either be restricted or unrestricted. The former course means serious diplomatic difficulty at Tokyo. The latter course means an absolutely fatal feud with Australian and Canadian democracy." As for unrestricted immigration, he thinks that it would obliterate the Monroe Doctrine. To quote further:

"The unrestricted influx of yellow immigrants would create along the Pacific strip of North America an Asiatic Chile. The conditions of the whole American problem would be changed. The most destructive of all imaginable solvents would be applied to the Monroe Doctrine. Asiatics would hold both sides of the Pacific, as Europeans hold both sides of the Atlantic, and all civilizations might be dominated or convulsed for centuries by that state of things, as the Middle Ages were moved and vitalized by the secular controversy between Christianity and Islam."

He advises that "legal Japanese immigration" be restricted, and fixt at a "fair annual figure," in order to avoid "the submerging of white civilization," and he concludes with the following ominous sentences:

"Unless the middle course we have pointed out be adopted, this issue will sink all the hopes of the Hague Conferences as deep as Prospero's book. Absolute exclusion of the yellow race from all the enormous unfilled territories claimed as white man's countries would mean war. But the unrestricted invasion would lead even more certainly to war in a worse form. No one is justified in taking an optimistic view of this question, and we have dwelt upon it at length because it deserves to be watched with anxious attention by all thoughtful men. The negotiations now being carried on by Canada are far more important than the Peace Conference."

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF FRANCE'S "REAL CRIMINAL CLASS" — The *Soleil* (Paris) asks who are the real criminals of French society at the present moment, and replies, the clever men who furnish France with ideas, the pedagogs who teach French children. This is spoken apropos of the remark of an anarchistic workingman who recently appeared before the court of assizes. He was ignorant, but anxious to learn, we are told, and when charged by the president with advocating crime, murder, pillage, and class hatred, he replied, "I have learned to understand the history of France from the books which lay teachers have placed in the hands of my daughter." On this, Mr. Ernest Renauld, editor of the *Soleil*, comments by giving a deplorable picture of the present condition of France from his point of view, and he remarks:

"It is thence that this illiterate workingman derived his knowledge of morality and history; it is thence, namely, from the books of a school without God and without country, that the brain of a semicivilized man drew its crippling and perverting inspiration. It is under such direction that he learned to deny, to blaspheme, and to hate. The idea which these lessons gave to him and to so many others was imprest by means of books wherein history is travestied, morality reduced to materialistic formulas, and society presented as consisting merely in the exploitation of the poor and weak in the interests of the rich and powerful. This idea sank deep into his mind and ended by possessing him and carrying him off his feet. He had become convinced that society deserved nothing but contempt and hatred, that it was the duty of the miserable to retaliate on oppression by revolt, to destroy the works and institutions of a society which inflicted privations and sufferings upon the weak, while others reaped all the advantages and the profits of life."

These wretched men he considers the victims of political mismanagement and blindness, while the true criminals are the statesmen and educators of France.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A MEDICAL CONDEMNATION OF "EXPERT TESTIMONY"

WHAT is stigmatized as "the scandal of expert testimony" is caustically treated in the pages of *American Medicine* (Philadelphia) for October. This scandal, the editor declares, is "the shame and confusion of the medical profession." There may have been a time, he admits, when this practise served the ends of justice fairly well, but at present it is "fundamentally wrong," for the experts, instead of being impartial servants of the court, independent of either plaintiff or defendant, are hired by the interested parties. He writes:

"Lawyers have cynically remarked that they can buy any kind of an expert opinion they want, and they doubtless reflect a widespread popular idea that if the fee is big enough it molds the opinion of the expert. This impression is a gross injustice to the great body of honorable men who have always formed their opinions from the facts. Nevertheless, the cases in which the popular impression appears to be well-founded are so numerous that they taint all the rest. If the expert witnesses of the two sides had sense enough to get together and discuss a case, they would not differ so often. The profession owes it to itself to end the wretched system, which has really died already, in that it has outlived its usefulness. The decaying carcass smells to heaven. Disinfection is not enough. Burial is needed."

That the jury must remain the judges of fact is regarded by the writer as a necessity and, indeed, as the foundation of Anglo-Saxon liberty. We demand, he says, that our causes be decided by our peers, not by those in authority over us nor by those beneath us, but by those who think as we think and do as we do, and who can best interpret our acts. He goes on:

"The jury must be given the exact facts and, when necessary, the impartial opinions of learned men to help them understand the facts. Opposing experts mutually destroy the value of their opinions and defeat justice. The jury is left to decide for itself like tossing up a penny—some one way, some the other. Not only is society injured by the acquittal of the guilty, but there is the more horrible possibility of unjust convictions resulting from the opinions of the experts of the prosecution, as in the Guiteau case. Experts have enormous influence. It is not true that the Thaw jurors 'paid no attention to the alienists,' for several were convinced that the accused was insane, and the rest were convinced by the other alienists that he was not insane.

"Impartial opinions are now demanded by the very abuses of partizanship. From all over the world there are suggestions of plans to remove the expert from the influence of either side. The general opinion seems to be in the direction of a commission selected by the court but subject to objection by either side. The last suggestion, in cases of criminal insanity, is to have a permanent board of alienists, appointed by the Supreme Court after recommendation by some medical association. From this board, a commission acceptable to each side will be selected to examine into the case and report its findings to the jury. There will still be differences of opinion, for that will be human, but there will be no suspicion of bias or dishonesty. In every trial needing expert advice—surgical, medical, engineering, or any other, a similar procedure is demanded. The details can be worked out by the bar and scientific associations. The matter must be taken up at once, for the scandal is making a mockery of skill and learning.

"Hired experts will always be used by both prosecution and defense, as a matter of necessity to assist in preparing the case, but they must not be permitted on the stand as witnesses. There is no reason why they should not be recognized as assistants to the attorneys. The accused is entitled to it as a right, or we will revert to the Dark Ages when he was presumed to be guilty, forbidden an attorney, and then hanged. It should be as ethical for the doctor as for the lawyers. Such an expert would be recognized as an advocate, but if he is a witness he must have no connection with either side, and be as impartial as the judge and jury. No one doubts the fairness of a judge because he was once an advocate, nor would an expert witness be tainted because he was a hired assistant to the attorney in some previous case."

SKIDDING; THE AUTOMOBILE'S SAFETY-VALVE

THAT the "side-slip," usually feared by automobilists as a danger, is really a means of protection, enabling motor-cars to take corners at speeds that would otherwise overturn them, is asserted by a French mechanician, Georges Marié. The side-slip in such a case, we are told, takes up the energy that would otherwise expend itself in lifting up the heavy car and capsizing it. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, October 12) in a notice of Marié's investigations:

"Beneficent skidding! Do not wonder at this exclamation, much as it may differ from the customary view of an occurrence that has caused so many automobile accidents. I am certainly not ignorant of the fact that many automobiles that have skidded, either because of too sudden braking or simply from encountering a slippery pavement, have been so unfortunate as to upset, hurling their passengers to the ground or against trees. These are the regrettable results of skidding. And nevertheless we need not object too strenuously to it; like salt, it is good in moderation.

"Chauffeurs are under great obligation to skidding, which is, says Mr. Georges Marié, the safety-valve of automobiling.

"Mr. Marié has presented to the Society of Civil Engineers some noteworthy memoirs treating of the question of oscillation in railway trains on entering and leaving a curve, and he has endeavored to fix the conditions that must be satisfied by the track and rolling stock, that these oscillations may be dampened and limited to an amplitude within the danger of derailment. For automobiles there is no danger of leaving the track, but great danger of overturning, and with some modifications Marié's conclusions about trains apply also to automobiles. Now the author shows that chauffeurs, even the most prudent, often take curves with radii of curvature much smaller than would suffice to overturn a railway-car, other things being equal. If the wheels were guided and held by rails, there would certainly be an accident; what saves the chauffeur and his vehicle is the lateral skidding that reestablishes the equilibrium endangered by centrifugal force.

"Again, the lateral sliding has a powerful protective effect even when it is too slight to show on the track. Marié shows that in practise the wheel-marks are broadened only 8 millimeters [⅓ inch] for a centrifugal force double that which would overturn a railway-car under the same conditions.

"When there is no sidewise motion, for whatever cause, at the moment of taking a sharp curve, the car runs real danger. The impossibility of such motion is encountered in two practical cases. First we have the bursting of a tire during a sudden turn—no imaginary case, since such turns impose on the tire a transverse strain that it is ill prepared to support—when the iron rim strikes the road and prevents all lateral motion. Secondly, there is the case of an automobile that turns suddenly on striking a soft, sandy road.

"A rut in the road, a high tramway rail, or in general any momentary obstacle to lateral slipping is a cause of danger, but less grave than the preceding. The car, indeed, tends to upset, but if the obstacle is quickly passed, it will not have time to do so. . . .

"A turn of 10 meters [33 feet] radius is generally to be made only in an emergency, to avoid running over some one, for instance. If the wheels are 1.4 meters [55 inches] apart and the center of gravity 0.9 meter [35 inches] above the ground, calculation shows that an upset would take place in this case with a speed of only 31 kilometers [19 miles] an hour, if the protective skidding did not take place. With 20 meters [76 feet] as a radius, turns are often made at more than 43 kilometers [27 miles] an hour; here again the lateral slip is the safety-valve for the rash.

"If the road is inclined, there is not so much chance of an upset; this result is paradoxical, but it is capable of explanation; for altho a slope increases the tendency to upset, it also increases the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tendency to slide sidewise, which more than makes up for it. The side-slip, however, in such conditions, easily becomes excessive, and in many cases the auto escapes overturning only to break a wheel against the curb or to smash against a tree. To sum up, chauffeurs may turn corners at speeds much higher than would cause an upset on a railroad in identical conditions, but it is frightful to think, says Mr. Marié, of the danger of very high speeds, where chauffeurs are threatened with death at every instant, and where it can be avoided only by great skill."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRAFFIC REGULATION IN CITY SQUARES

WHAT he calls a "gyratory system" of traffic movement in open squares is advocated by W. N. Twelvetrees, president of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society of England. In a recent presidential address, as reported in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, October 30), he makes some practical suggestions "for the improvement of street junctions, in such a manner as to provide more adequately and more conveniently for the regulation of traffic in the central and suburban districts of the metropolis." The greatest hindrance to vehicular traffic is, he says, due to the alternate stoppage of lines of traffic at intersections, and to the endeavors of drivers to cross open spaces along the shortest lines. Says the journal just named:

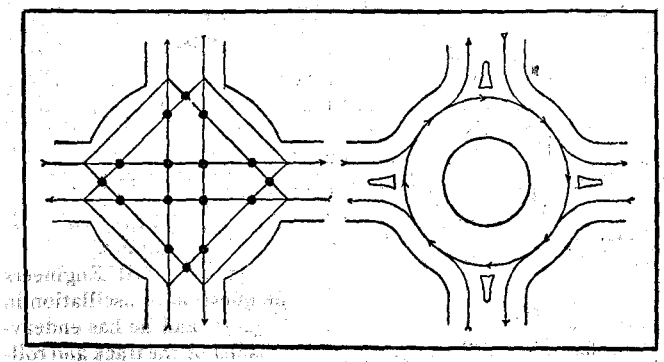


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

LINES OF TRAFFIC IN CITY SQUARES.

In England, vehicles turn to the left instead of to the right. For American conditions all the arrows should be reversed.

"The traffic police regulate the intermittent stoppage of traffic at street junctions in most cases as well as could be expected; and at most intersections of not exceeding two streets their duty is comparatively easy. But the process is unavoidably attended with annoying delays, time being occupied in checking the movement of one stream of traffic and in starting and accelerating it again, in addition to that actually occupied by the passage of the other line of traffic.

"After referring to the methods of constructing bridges and subways which have been suggested and even adopted in some instances in this country as well as in England, he suggests the system of gyratory traffic regulations as infinitely preferable, and possible of adoption at some existing junctions without any expenditure worth considering and at others without serious cost. 'To illustrate the system of gyratory traffic movement, let us take the case of a junction such as that shown in Fig. 1—where four streets converge upon an area sufficient to permit of continuous locomotion. To avoid unnecessary complication, only one line of traffic in each direction is considered in each street, and the drivers of vehicles are assumed to take the shortest cut to every possible destination. The result is sixteen points of conflict, leading to hopeless confusion, the only lines free from intersection being those along the outside. A little reflection will show that if vehicles were prevented from penetrating into the central area, where conflict is so pronounced, and were compelled to follow a circular line, there could be no points of intersection. On the contrary, there would be a gyratory procession, receiving and distributing traffic along tangential curves at each of the four branches.

"'Fig. 2 shows the same hypothetical junction with gyratory traffic regulation, absolutely obviating all points of conflict, and reducing the number of converging and diverging lines from twenty-four to sixteen. At the center of the junction is a circular refuge, and at the mouth of each street a refuge, whose sides should be curved sufficiently to act as a training wall, guiding the flow of traffic in the required directions.' This system was, Mr. Twelvetrees says, first proposed by Mr. Holroyd Smith about ten years ago and has recently been advocated in both Paris and Berlin. With more than one line of traffic there would be concentric circles of gyratory movement, but the intersections of these would be much less than those caused by the direct-line method, and this objection would be more than counterbalanced, he believed, by the avoidance of confusion, stoppages, and delays, by the additional safety assured to the foot passengers, and by the far smaller number of police officers required for traffic regulation.

"The isles of safety could be used as sites for drinking-fountains and public monuments, public convenience stations, or even small gardens. Stations for underground railways also could be located in the central isles."

ELECTRIC SUNBURN

CASES of injury from exposure to intense radiation are becoming more common as sources of such radiation are more numerous. Not long ago the sun itself was practically the only source of the kind; now, not to speak of such forms of radiation as the *x*-rays and that due to radioactivity, we have many powerful sources of light, such as the various types of electric arc, that are able to do injury when their intensity is great. We quote from a note on this subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 12). Says this paper:

"On board a cruiser recently under repair at Portsmouth [England] it became necessary to make a hole in the shutter of a turret. The mechanical processes commonly employed for work of this kind are so slow that an officer asked permission to melt the hole by using the electric arc. . . . This operation, altho well known, attracted many curious spectators, from the captain down to the sailors. All went well, and the solid steel, under the action of the current, flowed like melted glass.

"But on the morrow every one who had witnessed the operation was either half-blinded or horribly burned. The officer who had directed the work had the skin of his face completely scorched and of a deep copper color; it gave off a serous liquid like that from a burn. Several sailors who were at some distance from the turret had their vision so affected that they were sent to the hospital, and it was feared that they might lose their sight.

"This is a characteristic case of 'electric sunburn.' It is well known that in its common and weakest form sunburn consists merely in a slight redness of the skin accompanied by a burning irritation. . . . Sometimes, especially if the subject has remained a long time in bright sunlight, the skin becomes really painful, and becomes red and swollen as in erysipelas. Later, blisters, filled with a clear liquid, may appear on the affected parts.

"The susceptibility of the skin to the sun's rays is extremely variable. Delicate, transparent, white skins are more vulnerable than thick, pigmented skins. Sunburn is a rarity among negroes, the pigment of their skin constituting a defense whose efficiency is increased by the abundant fatty secretion that covers it.

"It was long believed that solar erythema was a burn; this is not the case. In fact, no such effect is observed in the case of workmen exposed to much more intense sources of heat. It is produced solely by the solar rays. If the light is reflected by the snow it becomes particularly dangerous, and more than one Alpine climber has discovered this. In the mountains, on glaciers or snow slopes, tourists may be badly 'sunburned' even under a cloudy sky and in a cold atmosphere. This is a true 'sunburn' in the shade, due to the chemical rays of light.

"The electric arc, rich in chemical rays, especially when it is formed between certain metals, may produce, as we have seen above, results of the same kind. Hence the necessity of protection during exposure to a powerful arc or to a mercury vapor lamp in quartz glass. The ordinary glass used in the Cooper-Hewitt mercury lamps absorbs the dangerous chemical rays to a sufficient degree. If one has not the advantage of being a negro, it is necessary to cover the face and hands with appropriate mask and gloves;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in any case such intense sources of light must not be looked at directly unless the eyes are protected by colored glass."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUTOMOBILE DAMAGE TO ROADS

THE prevailing belief that automobiles do considerable damage to the highways is asserted to be erroneous, or at least very much exaggerated, by a writer in *The Automobile* (New York, October 31). We read on the editorial page of this magazine:

"'Give a dog a bad name and hang him' has seldom been better exemplified than in the case of the accusation against the automobile in the matter of road damage. It must be conceded once and for all that the automobile does wear out the roads—the very best of roads—but whether it does so to anything like the extent that those road supervisors who can only view the matter through prejudiced eyes would have the rest of the world believe, is a horse of quite another color. But it has become quite the fashion to blame the automobile for anything and everything, from the spread of the gipsy moth to a falling off in church attendance, and so it is that on it falls the entire onus of utterly ruining roadways, which, it must be inferred, would otherwise last forever. Both the automobile and the road damage it does are new things, and, as a consequence, there has been too much of heated accusation on one hand, with retort in kind on the other, and far too little calm consideration to have made any progress possible.

"The road-builder and local taxpayer point with wrath to newly corrugated surfaces and disintegrated top dressings that bear the tell-tale imprint of pneumatic tires, and, in kindred spirit, the autoist resorts to the *tu-quoque* argument, calling attention to the road-destroying ruts made by narrow tires and holes dug by sharp iron hoofs. It is high time to recognize the fact that roads can not be used without wearing out, and everything passing over them contributes to the wear to some extent. But we have been accustomed to the unsightly and destructive ruts and holes of horse traffic ever since there has been such a thing as a road; the damage created by the automobile is something novel. Hence the primal cause of the road's rapid disintegration is overlooked. Unfortunately, however, the automobile takes up the work where the horse leaves off, and, the evidences of its crime being so different, it is accused of being responsible for the entire damage. It does not take an expert road-builder to show the fallacy of such a theory, and any unbiased observer must admit that the automobile's share of damage does not exceed that of the horse. But a moment's consideration is necessary to show that the automobile has advanced the art of road-building and the spread of good roads more than any other single agency."

COST OF PATENTS—Interesting information regarding the total expense involved in the granting of patent rights since the first patent was taken out has been furnished to the French Society for the Encouragement of National Industries by G. Richard. These have been analyzed and commented upon by A. Fitch, an American writer, whose conclusions are abstracted in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 5). Says this paper:

"Since the origin of patent laws, the total number of patents taken out in the whole world has amounted to 2,500,000, and of this number 2,200,000 have been granted in the past fifty years. The different governments have received 730,000,000 francs [$146,000,000] in fees, of which 280,000,000 [$56,000,000] have been received by the United States. If we add to these the cost of publication, of legal study, etc., we shall reach a total of at least five milliards of francs [$1,000,000,000]. But the taking out of the patent is only the beginning of the development of an invention. Now the success of a new device is generally problematical; few patents are commercially profitable. Mr. Fitch estimates at twelve milliards of francs [$2,500,000,000] the losses resulting from unsuccessful projects of this sort. But this is not all; a successful patentee must fight competitors, who accuse him of infringement or whom he may so accuse; losses under this head may be seven milliards of francs [$1,400,000,000] since the first grant of patent rights. If we add all the money absorbed by promoters, brokers, etc., we shall reach a total of seventy-five milliards [$15,000,000,000] in sixty years—a considerable sum. Mr. Fitch's figures, altho of uncertain precision, furnish indications that show how small is the return from inventions. The majority of inventors (90 per cent.) get little from their attempts. It is true also that the majority of patents are on inventions of little practical value, which are either repetitions of devices already in use or the pursuit of illusions followed by a multitude of unfortunate persons, the victims of insufficient knowledge."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CASE AGAINST THE KEA

THE mountain parrot, or kea, of New Zealand, is either a much-maligned bird or it has been the victim of the most murderous mania on record, which has changed a peaceful insect-eating fowl into a bloodthirsty sheep-killer. The stories of the sheep-slaying parrots were universally believed twenty-five or

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE NEW ZEALAND KEA, WHICH HAS ACQUIRED THE HABIT OF KILLING SHEEP.

thirty years ago, but doubts have been thrown lately on their authenticity. George R. Marriner, assistant in biology at Canterbury College, New Zealand, now writes to *The Scientific American* that the evidence of the parrot's sheep-killing propensities admits of no doubt. He says:

"When the writer took up the question in 1905, after reading through all the available records, he could not find one writer who saw the bird kill a sheep, nor was the name and address of any actual eye-witness given. Not only was the fact of the kea's change of habit of scientific importance, but the loss of thousands of sheep made it essential that the question should be once and for all time satisfactorily settled. The writer then set to work, and collected written accounts from men who had actually seen the bird attacking and killing sheep. . . . . .

"The reason why so few people have ever seen the kea at work seems to be due to the fact that the killing is mostly done at evening or early morning, at places which men seldom reach until long after the bird has finished its deadly work. Among my correspondents, over thirty men have actually seen the kea killing the sheep. . . . The birds' mode of procedure seems as follows: They may attack in ones or twos or in numbers, but usually one or two birds do the killing, and the others share in the spoil. The keas always seem to choose the pick of the flock. The bird settles on the ground near its quarry, and, after hopping around for some time, it leaps on its prey, usually on the rump. The movement of the sheep may cause it to fall off, but it persists until it has firmly perched itself on the sheep's back. Then the kea begins its operations by tearing out the wool with its powerful beak, and at last gets its beak into the flesh.

"The sheep, which for some time has been moving uneasily about, gives a jump as the beak pierces the flesh, and then begins

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to run wildly about in vain efforts to rid itself of its tormenter. When, however, the sheep finds it can not dislodge its enemy, it seems to become terrified with pain and fright, and rushes blindly about, usually at a high speed, the kea meanwhile holding on and balancing itself with outstretched wings. . . . This awful race is continued until, bruised by its numerous falls, utterly exhausted by its death struggles, the poor animal stumbles to rise no more, and becomes an easy prey to the kea."

How did this once peaceful bird become transformed into a carnivorous creature? There are various theories, Mr. Marriner tells us, and he enumerates them as follows:

"I. The Vegetable Sheep theory is certainly the most popular, tho it has very little to recommend it. The supporters of this theory suppose that the kea had been in the habit of tearing open the 'vegetable sheep,' *Haastia pulvinaris* and *Raoulia eximia*, in search of grubs which are supposed to live in these peculiar plants. . . . It was supposed that when the sheep first wandered into the kea's domains, the birds mistook them for the wool-like plants, and, with the idea of digging out the grubs, they began to tear open the skin of the sheep. In this way the keas are supposed to have acquired the method of killing the sheep and eating the flesh."

This sounds feasible, but the facts do not support it. Keas first killed sheep where the vegetable sheep do not exist. The grubs in vegetable sheep are not large enough to attract the keas, and besides, in places where both the keas and the vegetable sheep are found, the latter is never seen in a torn-up condition. Mr. Marriner therefore rejects this theory. The others he gives as follows:

"II. The Curiosity Theory suggests that the kea, being a very inquisitive bird and fond of investigating anything at all strange that comes in its way, when it first saw the sheep wandering into its domain, at once began to investigate this strange object, and so learned to tear the sheep open.

"III. The Hunger Theory suggests that lack of food caused the birds to feed on the fat and meat thrown away at the sheep-stations. In this way it obtained a taste for meat, and soon became daring enough to attack the living example.

"IV. The Maggot Theory suggests that the birds first began to eat the maggots found on the dead sheep, and soon learned to eat the meat and then to attack live sheep. . . . . .

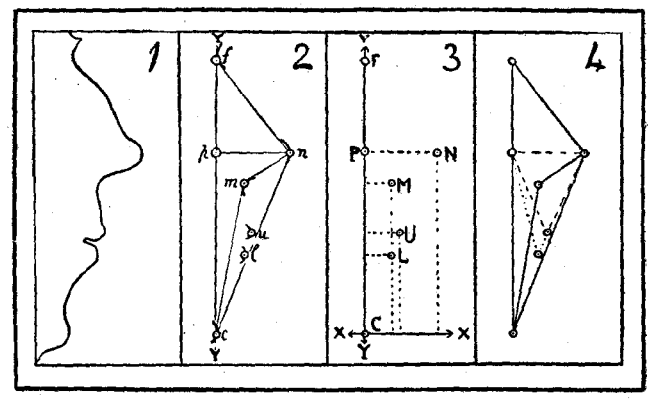
"It is of course impossible to say which theory is nearest the truth, but I think that there is no doubt that the main factors that caused the harmless keas to change their diet and become birds of prey of no mean order are exprest in the last three theories."

SOUTH-AMERICAN RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT — There is at present only one route across the South-American continent from east to west which the traveler can take without resorting to muleback journeys for long distances. This information is given in *Shipping Illustrated* (New York, October 19), which gives *The Record-Herald* (Chicago) credit for its facts. The road alluded to is the route from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, which can, except in winter-time, be covered by railroad and stage, the railroads at the ends and the stage route, of course, over the mountain passes. Says the paper just named:

"Two days will suffice for the nine-hundred-mile trip, but at that it is not without its discomforts and even perils. Before many years have passed, however, it is predicted that there will be at least three railroads across the Andes, one of them being transcontinental, the other connecting with steamers on the Amazon or its tributaries. The line that now runs from Valparaiso to Juncal is to be extended through a long tunnel, which in five or ten years will be finished, and it will connect with an Argentine road at Mendoza. In Peru there are three roads which now cross the western Cordillera, besides others which penetrate it; all of these three are in course of extension, two of them on plans which will bring them to tributaries of the Amazon. As compared with the short journey across the continent farther south, the Peruvian lines, even when completed, will offer the traveler a very long journey. The remarkable Central Peruvian road, which rises 6,000 feet in fifty miles from its terminus, Callao, and crosses the eastern range at an elevation of 15,665 feet, will in no great time be ready to carry passengers to the Ucayali River. Even then, however, there is an eight-hundred-mile river journey ahead before the traveler reaches Yquitos, the head of navigation for ocean-going vessels on the Amazon, and that place is two thousand miles from the Atlantic. Another transandean road, farther to the north, will greatly shorten the journey, but it will be much longer in construction. The greater the railroad development in South America the greater will be the territory to which American manufacturers may look for the sale of their products, and the greater incidentally becomes the need of better ocean lines on both east and west coasts between North and South American ports. The wretched steamboat service of the present probably marks the one point at which American enterprise has been least in evidence."

A NEW WAY TO INDEX PORTRAITS

A METHOD of arranging a set of profile portraits in order, according to certain measurements, so that any one may be searched for and found like a word in a dictionary, has been devised by Sir Francis Galton. To mention only one use of such an arrangement, it would evidently simplify greatly the identification



of portraits of criminals in a "rogues' gallery." Sir Francis notes in *Nature* (London, October 17) that in one case twenty-one officers spent fifty-seven and one-half hours searching for twenty-seven prisoners and made seven identifications. A similar search among portraits arranged or "lexiconized" in the manner proposed would scarcely, the author thinks, have taken as many minutes. He says:

"Experiments of various kinds that I have made to define the facial peculiarities of persons, families, and races by means of measurement led to the following results that seem worthy of publication. The most elementary form of portrait will alone be considered here, namely, the outline of the face from brow to chin, as in a shadow or in a silhouette. It contains no sharply defined points whence measurements may be taken, but artificial ones can be determined with fair precision at the intersections of tangents to specified curves. It will be shown that it is easy to 'lexiconize' portraits by arranging the measurements between a few pairs of these points in numerical order, on the same principle that words are lexiconized in dictionaries in alphabetical order, and to define facial peculiarities with greater exactness than might have been expected.

"The individuality of a portrait lies more in the relative positions of six cardinal features . . . . than in the shapes of the lines that connect them, so long as the general character of the connecting lines is roughly indicated. A few standard types, perhaps ten in all (tho I prefer to use more), represent as many concave, convex, and sinuous varieties of outline, between each specified pair of the six cardinal points, as need to be noted. . . . . .

"This will be apparent to the reader's satisfaction if he compares portraits under unfavorable conditions, as through a blurring medium, or out of focus; or, again, if he substitutes connecting links that differ somewhat from the true ones. Consequently my first endeavor was to define accurately six points that should severally be good representatives of the six cardinal features in the outline. Those features the limits of which are vague are exprest by *italic*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

letters in Fig. 2, and their representative points by the same letters in *capitals* in Fig. 3. The features are these: *c*, the tip of the chin; *l*, the lower, and *u*, the upper lip; *m*, the hollow between the upper lip and the nose; *n*, the tip of the nose; *f*, the hollow between the nose and the brow."

Sir Francis gives minute directions for determining these points accurately in each portrait and for drawing the lines connecting them. His unit of measurement, which he calls a "cent," is one-hundredth of the distance *cf* between the chin and the eye—about one-twentieth of an inch in the normal life-size profile. He goes on to say:

"In my experiments I have chiefly used the side-view portraits by George Vance, R.A., of his distinguished contemporaries, published in 1809 (2 vols., folio, Longmans), which yielded sixty-eight pure profiles of about one-third the natural size. I lexiconized these in respect to the measures (entered to the nearest cent) of the two coordinates of N and M respectively (four measures in all), and found, first, that no two of the numerical formulas were the same, and, secondly, that in two-thirds of them the *smallest* difference between the most nearly resembling pairs was three cents in one or more of the four measures. This conspicuous difference, equivalent to between one-sixth and one-seventh of an inch in a portrait of the natural size, could never be due to the inherent imperfection of the art of measurement, but to some gross blunder. It follows that the collection of sixty-eight portraits was lexiconized with remarkable precision. The data were insufficient to enable me to speak with much assurance of the gain that would accrue from taking L and U into additional account, but, their correlations with C, M, N, and F, seeming to be very small, the gain ought to be great. I am content to underrate this gain considerably, and to allow only fifteenfold for it. On that basis a collection of 1,000 profiles from brow to chin could be lexiconized and searched with great ease. In 667 cases each portrait would have a clearly distinctive formula; in the remaining 333 there would be doubtful duplicates, and even triplicates, just as in any list of the names of 1,000 British persons there would be more than one Smith."

OPERATING RAILWAYS BY TELEPHONE

THAT recently enacted laws affecting the hours of labor for railway employees may result in the substitution of the telephone for the telegraph in railway operation is asserted editorially in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, September 27). Such laws, the writer tells us, have within the year been enacted by Congress and by the legislatures of eight States. For telegraphers Wisconsin limits the consecutive hours of service to 8, West Virginia to from 8 to 12, and the Federal law to 9 for day and night stations and to a maximum of 13 (for not more than three days per week) for day stations. Says *The Age:*

"The necessity of providing additional operators, which is now or soon to be imposed by reason of these statutory limitations as to permissible hours of labor for telegraphers, presents a serious problem for railway officials in charge of operation, and in seeking a solution the telephone will undoubtedly receive very serious consideration. Several systems, including the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Union Pacific, have established schools of telegraphy in order to educate operators. Other roads have had recourse to the telephone as an auxiliary, and the Pennsylvania and New York Central as well have made experimental installations. The practicability of utilizing telephony in train-dispatching has greatly increased by the development of the telegraphone system, which, by providing selective devices in connection with the telephones and the Morse instruments, permits the use of one circuit for the simultaneous communication of telegraphic and telephonic messages. The Southern Pacific system has now on the Sacramento division twenty-five station telegraphones; these are at points from thirty to forty miles apart, and from the stations so equipped communication may be had with intermediate stations by telephone. Also train crews may communicate with the operators at telegraphone stations by connecting telephone instruments carried in the baggage-car or caboose with the telegraph wire by means of a fishpole device, such as used on many interurban electric roads. The advantages in permitting the employment at intermediate stations of station agents who are not telegraph operators are apparent, and the system, which has been in operation for about eighteen months, has been found to work satisfactorily in every way. One disadvantage sometimes urged against telephony as a means of directing train operation, namely, that a very large portion of sounds heard over a telephone are unintelligible, except in connection with the context, is found in practise to be of no importance, since train orders are stereotyped in form and the knowledge of the hearer as to the general subject of the message causes that association of ideas which is necessary for ready comprehension of what to one not familiar with the work might be unintelligible sounds, and experience has demonstrated that, with the same rules as regards the repetition and checking, train orders may be transmitted by telephone with the same degree of safety as by telegraph."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

In connection with an article, recently cited in these columns, asserting that geniuses are rarely first-born children, several correspondents call our attention to the following extract from the Providence *Journal*, setting forth the contrary view: "They were discussing the law of entail—the English law bequeathing the bulk of the family property to the eldest son. 'There is fifty per cent. of logic in that law,' said a physician, 'and if the family property went to the first-born, whether son or daughter, the law would contain one hundred per cent. of logic. For the first-born child is practically always the best—best in brain, in build, in beauty, in everything. Why is this so? It is because married people love one another more profoundly at the beginning than afterward; for love, like all things, grows old, grows weak, often dies. Mrs. Craigie—John Oliver Hobbes—was a first-born child. So was Marie Corelli. So was Richard Mansfield. So were Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Kitchener, Max Müller, Henry Irving, George Meredith. Look back into the past and we see again the preeminence of the first-born, among them Mohammed, Confucius, Raphael, Milton, Dante, Goethe, Byron, Shelley, and Heine.'"

Commenting on a recent reprint from *The Lancet* in which the cigaret is condemned because of the ease with which it is obtained and used, Claude S. Woolley, of Baltimore, writes as follows: "The real point in regard to tobacco is not how much is used, but the kind and how it is used; that is to say, how much of it gets into the system. Now the cigaret is usually, almost always, inhaled into the lungs, the pipe and cigar rarely are, and can not be with any comfort. Thus the cigaret smoke comes into contact with several square feet of membrane in the lungs, divided from the blood by only a thin membrane, where very rapid absorption takes pace. The cigar and pipe, or rather the smoke therefrom, is brought in the mouth into contact with only a few square inches of mucous absorbing surface; thus the amount actually absorbed, excepting that swallowed into the stomach, is very small. This is the real danger of the cigaret, and by its means, used in this way, the system is soon loaded with the narcotic products, and the nervous system enchained in a very serious bondage. That these are the real facts, there is no question, and if the cigaret was used in the same way that the pipe and cigar are used, with no inhalation into the lungs, it is more than likely, that by reason of the mild tobacco that they usually contain, they would be less harmful than either of the other forms referred to. It is true that the fumes of pyroligneous acid from the burning paper might have some irritating effect upon the mouth and throat, but so far as the tobacco itself is concerned, they would be less harmful. But in the form they are at present used, they are in the long run indeed deadly."

The conclusion recently quoted here from a French paper that twisted trees in the northern hemisphere usually turn in a left-handed or counter-clockwise direction is disputed by Frederick E. Searle, who writes us as follows from Detroit, Mich.: "The article stated that out of 1,000 cases of tree twists 990 are probably counter-clockwise. My observation during two weeks of the past summer does not agree with this last statement. Out of 379 cases of twisting sufficiently marked to be seen from street-cars and the carriage road 201 were counter-clockwise and 178 were clockwise. Following is the record taken in Western Massachusetts:

	Clockwise.	Counter-clockwise.
Apple	152	54
Elm	12	——
Maple	5	146
Oak	9	1
Totals	178	201

These results make the 'rotation' theory seem improbable. Of the trees observed the maple is the most symmetrical. If this kind of tree were given free exposure to light, would not the tendency be for it to develop a thicker foliage on the south side? If this were done, westerly winds would tend to twist the tree counter-clockwise. The large majority of maples observed twist in this way. In many cases the greater weight of apples grows on the north side of the tree. Westerly winds would twist such a tree clockwise. . . . The records of the elms and oaks are too meager to make them a basis for a theory as to the twisting for these trees. A few cases of twisting of several other varieties of trees were noticed, but not enough of any one kind to make it worth while tabulating the results. They would not modify the proportion of the totals to any considerable degree."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

"IN GOD WE TRUST"

FROM ministers' meetings, including the Protestant Episcopal diocesan convention of New York, and from individuals in many parts of the country, protests have been sent to the President against dropping the words "In God we trust" from the new gold eagle. The Episcopal Convention in its resolution declared that "the highest interests of our country demand the preservation of all those customs that have stood for the recognition of God in the life of the people." The Presbyterian Brotherhood of America, in convention at Cincinnati, expresses similar sentiments. In response to these protests the President has issued a letter stating his position. No legal warrant could be found for putting the phrase on the coins, Mr. Roosevelt asserts, and as tradition, found to be not very venerable, was the only warrant, it was suppressed for reasons given in this paragraph of his letter:

"My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such a motto on coins, or to use it in any kindred manner, not only does no good but does positive harm and is in effect irreverence which comes dangerously close to the sacrilegious. A beautiful and solemn sentence such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with that fine reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit; and any use which tends to cheapen it, and, above all, any use which tends to secure its being treated with a spirit of levity, is from every standpoint profoundly to be regretted."

While it is true that no legal warrant now exists for the use of the motto, it is recalled that it was put on the coins with the authority of Congress. Mr. Elmer H. Youngman, editor of *The Bankers' Magazine* (New York), in a letter to the New York *Sun*, refers to an act of March 3, 1865, making it "lawful for the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the motto 'In God we trust,' to be placed upon such coins hereafter to be issued as shall admit of such legend thereon." The authority was reaffirmed in an act of February 12, 1873, but in the following year Congress ratified the Revised Statutes which omit this provision. At the close of his letter the President writes:

"If Congress alters the law and directs me to replace on the coins the sentence in question, the direction will be immediately put into effect; but I very earnestly trust that the religious sentiment of the country, the spirit of reverence in the country, will prevent any such action being taken."

Not a little of the opinion of the daily press is with the President in his feeling about the inscription, while admitting that expediency would perhaps have dictated a conservative course. The New York *Evening Post* observes:

"That a good thing may be perverted is no sound reason for giving up the good thing. The removal of the motto from the coins is not, in our judgment, a matter to get excited about; but it betrays again the President's habit of acting hastily without due foresight of the consequences."

Two other journals are more definite in approval. Says the Kansas City *Journal:*

"A coin is a very concrete and unsentimental entity. It passes through all kinds of hands and is put to all kinds of uses, and there is no reason why it should drag the name of Deity through the mire of vice and folly in which so many of its activities are spent."

And the New York *Times:*

"To matters of state and finance the modern public is becoming secularized. It will easily appreciate Mr. Roosevelt's revolt at continuing in common circulation, and exposing to the jest and ridicule of the vulgar, one of the holiest religious expressions. The instances of this character that the President cites show clearly enough that the motto had not, in practise, the effect intended by the pious Mr. Watkinson and its official promulgator."

DRUMMOND'S MAGNETIC PERSONALITY

ABOUT the personality of the late Henry Drummond there was "a drawing power of a unique and unaccountable kind." The spell which he exercised seems to require for its explanation, says Prof. James Stalker, of the University of Aberdeen, some reference to a "psychical" quality. The writer also wonders "whether it may have belonged to other religious figures of history whose spell their biographers appear unable to account for." Dr. Stalker, who was a classmate of Professor Drummond, recalls, in an article in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), that Drummond was the "master of a number of tricks and sleight-of-hand deceptions" and would play these off to the delight of children, who were his special friends. He asserts, moreover, that the Glasgow scientist and evangelist "had a partiality for showmen and jugglers, and he would sneak into their exhibitions where he dared not be seen." Further, "there is no doubt that in his youth he practised mesmerism to some slight extent." Some account of this personal magnetism is given herewith:

"Some observers would have attributed a good deal to his physique. His father before him was a singularly handsome man; and Henry was tall and slight, with waving auburn hair, a delicate complexion, and a piercing eye; and he was at all times carefully and sometimes even fashionably drest, the circumstances of his family being such as to permit of a scale of expenditure beyond the means of most of his associates. Undoubtedly this had something to do with the remarkable access as an evangelist to the upper ranks of society which, at one stage, he obtained under the auspices of Lord and Lady Aberdeen and the Duke of Westminster. It might also have been expected to promote his influence among women. But while he enjoyed the close friendship and confidence of a few married ladies of piety and refinement, it is less than the truth to say that he refrained from seeking to influence women in general.

"His vocation as the evangelist was to men, and a certain instinct kept him from seeking impressionable audiences among which he might have been extremely successful, and with which, at all events, other evangelists have had their principal success. So watchful, indeed, was he in this direction that not even gossip ever dared to breathe upon his name."

"But it is as an evangelist of students that Professor Drummond will be principally remembered," says Professor Stalker, and it is the spell which he cast over them which requires to be explained. We read:

"It was in Edinburgh University, in which he had been educated and to which he traveled week by week to evangelize, between Friday or Saturday and Monday, that he achieved his marvelous successes, originating a movement which went forth to the ends not only of the land but of the world. In that university there had been a tradition of evangelism, supported chiefly by Sir Alexander Simpson, the nephew and successor of Sir James Simpson, discoverer of the use of chloroform as an anesthetic; by whom and by whose relatives, the Barbours, the arrangements were all made secretly, silently, and perfectly, so that no jolting of machinery was ever audible. On the meetings the evangelist was able to descend as if from the clouds. On the more cosmopolitan student element in Edinburgh the refinement and exquisiteness of the speaker made a more favorable impression than they could on the Glasgow student, who responded more cordially to the primordial force of professors like Edward Caird and A. B. Bruce.

"Drummond's long experience as an evangelist supplied him with inexhaustible material; his imaginative grasp of scientific facts furnished ever ready illustrations; and his growing fame as an author deeply affected the student mind. But it was his own obvious faith in his message that did the work. His hearers saw before their eyes an embodiment of the life of character and usefulness which the speaker was recommending; and, when they availed themselves of the opportunities afforded of conversing with him, they found not only a heart overflowing with sympathy for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

their temptations and aspirations, but a mind able to comprehend the situation and give the shrewdest advice. Many of them followed him to Glasgow, where his house was sometimes full of inquirers who had come to complete confidences begun in Edinburgh; and at the present day his converts are to be found making their way as professional men in all parts of the country, not a few of them rising to positions of eminence."

TO UNIFY CHINESE CHRISTIANITY

A PROPOSAL for the unification of Christianity in China has recently emanated from a native Christian. Hsi Chien, a Manchu censor and imperial clansman under Captain Pa Yi of the Blue Banner, has dispatched a memorial to the Foreign Office of Peking, praying the Chinese Government to send a special envoy to the Pope to request the appointment of a papal nuncio to reside in Peking, and of a Chinese cardinal to be at the head of the proposed Chinese Catholic Church. The petitioner seems to be under the impression that all Protestant missionaries will accede to the proposition, for it is projected that all the missionaries of different nationalities shall be placed under these officers. The petitioner further recites that "we will ourselves have to form a Chinese Christian Association for China, and we will have also ourselves to protect all the churches and missionaries throughout China, and let no other Power render any assistance for the protection of any of the churches in China." This petition, according to a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, has been published generally in the Chinese press, and also in the foreign papers. The conditions which led the petitioner to write his memorial are given below, and the facts presented, says the *Post* correspondent, "may give church people at home—Catholics or Protestants—something to think about. The petitioner says:

"The causes of the religious troubles which have been so numerous in this Empire, and placed the country in such a critical condition, we find are largely due to the protection of the churches in China being entirely in the hands of the foreigners. The two religions—Protestantism and Roman Catholicism—are now prevalent throughout this Empire, but their propagation is, however, not under our control, and the ignorant people are unconscious of what the foreign religions are and consequently no doubt harbor suspicions against them. This has caused trouble between the foreign converts and non-Christian peoples, and they persecute each other on small provocation. The district officials are mostly inexpert in holding to the right and proper principles when settling the quarrels of the two peoples, and in most cases they either give partial protection to the non-Christian Chinese or show special and unjust favor to the foreign followers, and so the two peoples are caused to hate each other more and more. Much more serious cases are always liable to take place.

"Moreover, the disorderly Chinese of the lower class who are foreign converts take advantage by making the foreign missionaries a means of their protection, and they try to do everything for the foreigners' pleasure. When the missionaries command them to believe in Roman Catholicism, they gladly answer that they believe, and the missionaries always rejoice and let themselves be cheated by their disorderly followers. These disorderly people consequently become still worse and more offensive in all cases.

"It is always the case, when the foreigners give forced protection, and the ignorance of the local officials is shown, that the bad characters and corrupted gentry of the place take advantage to create more disorders, and the non-Christian Chinese are always the sufferers. They are humbugged by the foreign-religion followers without being able to get redress before the local government, and, as they have been suffering so much, a serious outbreak is liable to happen with very regrettable results.

"Should the local officials always deal with the quarrels of these two peoples impartially, there would be no destroying of churches and murdering of missionaries or Christian followers. Should the provincial treasurer and judges thoroughly look into the cause of outbreaks and settle disputes in a proper and satisfactory manner, there would be no need for international negotiation with foreign representatives.

"It is largely due to the fact that the officials in responsibility are always afraid of dealing with foreign missionaries as if they were tigers and wolves. When an outbreak of trouble between the two peoples happens, the officials always slaughter the common innocent non-Christian subjects without looking thoroughly into the matter.

"They merely use the subjects and the territory of China as a means of flattering and satisfying the foreign people.

"Both the Christian and non-Christian Chinese are the 'children of China.' It is, indeed, very regrettable that they should disagree in this manner. The outsiders, however, seeing that we do not know how to protect ourselves, seize the opportunity, procure the advantage of getting more portions of land and heavy indemnities under the name of giving protection to the converts."

CATHOLIC IDEA OF CHURCH SOCIABILITY

THE visits of "Miss Smith," the "plain young woman" employed by *The Ladies' Home Journal* (Philadelphia) to the Protestant churches of the East and West, to gage the degree and genuineness of the welcome offered by them, has led *The Catholic Monitor* (Newark) to analyze the "social" qualities of Protestant churches. The writer notes the fact that only non-Catholic churches were visited; implying, he thinks, the distinction "that the Protestant church is a club, but the Catholic church is the house of God." The Catholic, he asserts, on going to church, "expects no human welcome; his welcome comes from the depths of the tabernacle." The writer adds:

"He cares not whether his fellow worshipers greet him or whether courtesies are extended to him. He goes to his church because he has a right and because it is his duty. Bound together by a common belief, afire with the same love, urgent on the same purpose, all the worshipers are brethren—brethren whether in the jungles of Africa or in the stately edifice in the crowded city. There are no strangers."

The view of the Protestant church which the Catholic writer here presents is deduced from the spirit and effect of the recent articles that have attracted wide-spread notice:

"It must be evident by this time to observant men that the Protestant churches have degenerated into mere social clubs. They have no other binding tie and seemingly have no other ulterior end than the social features. There is no longer required any unity of doctrine among the members of the Protestant church; in fact, doctrine is rather considered the badge of narrowness and illiberalism. Pulpit and pew are without any positive doctrine or the need of it. Modern Protestantism has lost all appreciation of doctrine and the sweet tyranny of truth. The Methodist minister exchanges pulpits with the Baptist, and he in turn with the Presbyterian, with delightful inconsistency as tho the doctrines in their official standards of faith did not differ an iota from one another. The teachings of the ministers within the same sect differ widely. Each has his own doctrine-plant. Each preaches his own opinions, ventilates his own views. Sensationalism, and not doctrine, dominates the Protestant pulpit. The minister preaches what pleases his people and fills the pews on Sunday morning. He ignores any such duty as measuring his utterances by the standard of his church's confession of faith.

"The confusion of the pulpit is reflected in the pews. Each member sets up his own standard of belief, if he does not ignore all positive doctrine. He goes to the church service to be entertained or amused. His mental attitude is not that of a man of faith, seeking the doctrine of his church. He compares the opinions of his minister with his own opinions and is pleased accordingly. To keep alive his interest, he, with his fellow members, demand an able minister, an eloquent minister, a sensational minister. They pay their money to the club and they desire in return an up-to-date service. Outside of this, they see no reason to attend the church, unless perhaps to satisfy an exacting wife and soothe her religious nerves.

"Doctrine gone, preaching satisfactory, the minister must develop the social side of his make-up. In this, a rich wife is a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

useful accessary. For a short time, an unmarried minister is at an advantage in his parish, till curiosity deepens and darkens into gossip. Constant intercourse among the church-members develops friendship among them. Acquaintance ripens into family ties. Sitting under the same teacher, similarity of view is likely to follow; similar opinions may lead to similar interests. By degrees, the unity of fellowship has built up a successful club. Divergent members fall away or follow the path of least resistance into more congenial atmosphere. And thus finally compact social organization is developed—a Siamese twin type. This is the modern Protestant church in the United States."

Each attendant that presents herself at the church door on a Sunday morning or evening is looked upon as a possible applicant for membership in the club, the writer continues; and acquaintance must disclose the desirability of the applicant. Further:

"Therefore, any stranger who appears, is taken in charge. The better drest she is, the more refined, the more welcome. The glad hand is extended to her; polite ushers lead her to a prominent pew; a new hymn-book is provided; her attention to the sermon is duly noted and the quality of her voice. After service, the responsiveness to the churchly courtesies draws a group of women members around her; they compare notes with her, till the minister appears and is introduced. She is invited to return the following Sunday. And all the ladies await her the next Sabbath—if she has come in a coach. Gradually a new member is annexed to the club, to become part and parcel of its working force. Possibly, the stranger is neglected at the church door. Her mien or her habit is not attractive. Mayhap the neglect is the veriest oversight. But her feelings are wounded. There is an undercurrent of bitterness as the result, for, let it be confest, the newcomer's notion is somehow or other not that of a church, but of a club. And so the sad comedy goes on from Sunday to Sunday—the tragi-comedy of modern Protestantism."

LACK OF RELIGION IN RELIGIOUS ART

RELIGION is absent from the religious art of the day, even when every other qualification of high art is present. Reality, intensity, beauty of modeling and coloring are found in modern paintings, but religious feeling is wanting, says Fr. Marie-Joseph Ollivier, O.P., writing in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels). This results, he thinks, from the decadence of Christianity in these days and from the ignorance of the gospel history which is conspicuous both in painters and their critics. Speaking of the religious inspiration in pictures he says:

"For a long time the complaint has been made that our exhibitions of painting and sculpture are lamentably deficient from this point of view. Yet we can not forget that many works of real and great value seem to protest against the discredit into which religious subjects have fallen, for religious subjects are now considered unworthy of the artist's attention and least inspiring to his genius. Of course we might, and, indeed, we ought to rank as historic paintings the works of Puvis de Chavannes and many of his contemporaries who allegorize history as representing patriotic memories and religious beliefs, Biblical or mythological, with a marked preference for the former. . . . The Christs, the Madonnas, the angels or the saints, whether isolated or grouped in such historical paintings, are sufficient in number to fill whole galleries. Talent, delicate handling, intensity, strength, all are there; nor is there wanting the refinement of conception which distinguishes our age, and which is indeed a ground for self-felicitation, provided the progress it indicates is real progress. We must admit, and that without irony, that the Christs are majestic and thoughtful, the Madonnas deliciously melancholy, some at least of the saints seem admirably adapted for their rôle of apostle and martyr. There are several representations of the child Jesus really adorable, the virgins are all light and perfume. There are bishops in glittering cope and miter grouped under the cross, for which they seem to live; there are Saint Georges rivaling the dash and scornful mien of Sanzio's Saint Michael, there are anchorites who seem to breathe the air of solitude and penitence. . . . But after all can it be said that the spirit of religion animates these paintings?"

He thinks that it does not. Neither painter nor art critic nowadays seems to understand the mind of Christ. Even Tissot, great painter and realist as he was, could not penetrate that. In the words of this eloquent Dominican:

"If the ordinary painter or sculptor but imperfectly understands the soul of Christ and of his mother, the critic is little better off. Both of them cultivate in themselves a mental mood before which Jesus and Mary appear with no features of greatness, because there is nothing of the superhuman or the divine in them. The Christ of Tissot, to mention only this single work which is in the Church of the Dominicans and exhibits so many admirable features, has nothing in it which moves the soul and calls for an act of adoration or of prayer. That the drawing is correct, even admirable, that the color is well chosen for decorative effect, can not be denied, but that Jesus Christ is there, the son of God made man for the salvation of the world, I avow, perhaps to my own confusion, that there is nothing in the picture that persuades me of that, nothing that disposes me to believe it. It is a handsome man, with nothing superhuman about him, either in attractiveness or in the charm of his countenance. His tall stature does not impress me as harmonizing with the gentle dignity of the Savior."

Painters should paint the Christ of the gospels, or they should not paint him at all. No one would put on the canvas a smiling Medusa or a beardless Jupiter. Neptune must have his trident, Apollo his bow, and Christ the ineffable impress of conscious divinity. The painters fail to be true to the gospels because they do not know the gospels, continues Father Ollivier. He enlarges upon this point as follows:

"One of the most glaring faults of modern painting is that painters do not know the New Testament, and never take the trouble to analyze to the core those personages of the gospels whom they elect to represent, and this in spite of the reconstruction or revision of Bible characters and events of which our age is so proud. Even those who have lived in the East, in order to steep themselves in its atmosphere and associations, so that they may be the better able to interpret it, too often confine themselves to an external view of it. Under the idea that nothing changes in this land of immobility they perceive only the low and common where they looked for the noble and the grandiose. This is because they were never initiated into the inner vision of man's nature, and into the inner meaning of exterior objects. For instance, any carpenter of Nazareth whatever serves them as a model for St. Joseph, who certainly was no ordinary carpenter. The boatmen of Tiberias are by them considered to be Peter, Andrew, James, and John, fishermen, it is true, on the same lake, but neither of the same origin nor of the same physiognomy. A common woman of Bethlehem is to them typical of the Virgin Mother."

The result is not only false, but irreligious. It is, in fact, false because it takes no account of the profound religious and devotional expression which prevails throughout the gospel, both in its events and its personages. As this learned Master in Theology remarks:

"It is really treasonable for artists to depart from scrupulous historic verity by failing to give in their pictures the religious teaching conveyed by the persons and events they portray from the gospel. In doing so they sacrifice their own dignity and self-respect to an inexcusable degree. Pictures are often the Bible of the poor. . . . A time will come, at least I love to think so, when faith and science, simplicity and genius, inspiration and learning, will be once more united in order to restore to us this Bible of the poor. Such a restoration will not only be grateful to the poor and simple, but it will be hailed with passionate joy by the refined and the learned."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. JOHN C. EARL, financial secretary of the Bowery Mission, 92 Bible House, New York, has sent out an appeal for contributions for the forthcoming season. The "Bread Line," which is its special charity, numbers at least 1,000 homeless men and boys, who at one o'clock in the morning are given a breakfast of hot coffee and rolls. Altogether the Mission has supplied this year, the secretary asserts, over 233,000 meals and 10,072 lodgings. The beneficiaries are not New Yorkers, but men and boys from all parts of the country stranded in the city. The prospective hard times promise to give this charity plenty of exercise during the coming winter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

HOW THE WORLD LOOKED TO DAUMIER

THE world as portrayed by the French caricaturist Daumier is one where ideals are shown in their opposites. In suggesting this characterization a French critic tells us that the man who is reckoned the father of the art of caricature "emphasized his sense of beauty by displaying forms of ugliness that call up in contrast a mental vision of classic charm; that he emphasized his love of righteousness by holding vice up to ridicule; his love of integrity by setting forth the vulgarity of deception, and so on." This statement is quoted by Miss Elizabeth Luther Cary in a recent book on "Honoré Daumier" in which are brought together a collection of his social and political caricatures. The writer thinks "this adroit analysis" is "justified as far as it goes"; and adds, in order that Daumier's purely artistic qualities may not be ignored, that "Daumier's passion for beauty is plausibly inferred from his keen eye for departures from it in our debased human physique." The writer goes on to enlarge upon this indirect method of Daumier in presenting his "well-defined intellectual attitude toward the small people of the world." Thus:

"His study of bourgeois homes and bourgeois characters shows clearly enough his detachment from their limited views and egoistic interests. The petty domain of a family without large ambitions or general ideas, without standards or measures of value, becomes under his scrutiny a laughable and also a more or less contemptible affair. He shows us with remorseless implication the complacency of mediocre citizens with their property, their pride in their stupid children, their satisfaction in their fêtes and little occupations, their willingness to let the personal horizon everywhere shut out the wider view. In one of the lithographs . . . a crowd of these good dull people are looking at the blossom of a night-blooming cereus, the extraordinary attributes of which are loudly proclaimed to them by a showman. In the craning necks, in the gaping mouths, in the vacant eyes, in the forced self-conscious wonder and admiration of the group we read without difficulty how superficial their sentiment is, how largely composed of a vulgar curiosity and desire merely to plume themselves upon having seen something that all the world does not see every day. For shams, innocent as they may be, Daumier has nothing but a scathing comment. His honest pencil unveils the foolish pretense

Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PARISIAN TYPES.

The annoyance of talking with people who have a mania for putting their words into action: "Yes, my dear sir, would you believe that the b-blackguard permitted himself to laugh in my face? You know that I have not a temper that will stand everything. So I clutched him so—and shook him—so—vigorously."

and by the simple act seems to place the artist on that high plane of mental aristocracy where to be consciously superior or consciously exclusive is to be an alien. He is conspicuously an example of the attitude toward the bourgeoisie pointed out by Professor Wendell as characteristic of the French artist of any kind. Bourgeois himself in origin, he is also bohemian and critical in temper, of bourgeois manners and sentiments, and of bourgeois limitations.

Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE SICK-NURSE.

"There is no one like the fruiterers to get you nice cases. An epileptic and hydrophobic patient and one lunatic. Now if the grocer gets the consumptive he promised, I shall be well fixt."

From the series known as "Bohemians of Paris."

He touches them, however, on their superficial side. The core of bourgeois virtue he treats with respect, that is to say, he leaves it alone. But there are few of the mannerisms common to the discriminating mind that he allows to escape him; and it is in the portrayal of these that his mirth is most genial. Unceasingly severe with the counterfeit of real emotion, sentiment, or interest, he is gaily responsive to the minor joys of life as they come to the sober middle class. When we look at such a drawing as that bearing the legend '*C est demain la fête de sa femme*' ('To-morrow is his wife's birthday') it is easy to fancy the artist with his kind eyes and smiling mouth, strolling behind the devoted old husband who bends beneath the burden of floral decoration which he carries home for the great day, unconscious of the comment of the world outside of his own. We seem to note that Daumier saw first the humble figure carrying a couple of pots of flowering plants, that he thought to himself, 'Now, who but a *bon bourgeois* would go through the streets like that? Of course they are for his wife—happy lady—it doubtless is her birthday,' that swiftly his prehensile vision added another flower-pot to the load and hung a napkin full of cut flowers to the weary arm, that in his mind's eye he saw the figure adapt its attitude to the heavier weight, and the picture was made, ready to be transferred to the page with just that little accent of excess that differentiates it from the scene as it appeared to every passer-by, and just that sweet sobriety of grays and soft blacks that makes the harmony in color values appropriate to the sentiment inherent in the scene."

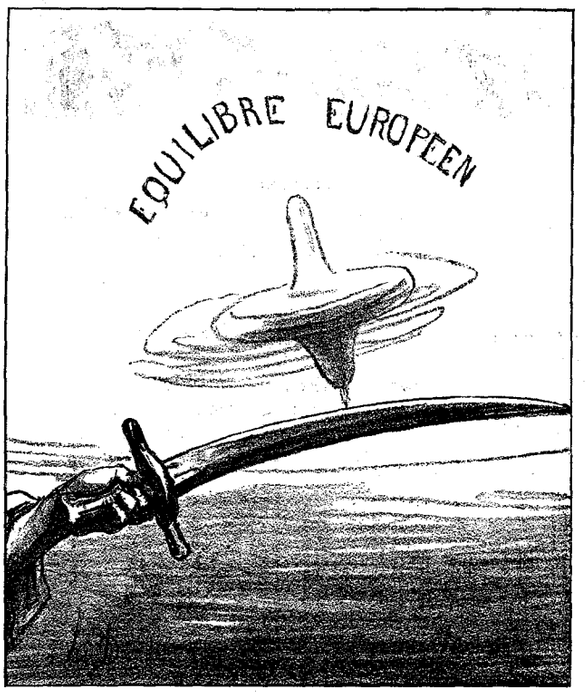
The writer thinks that "no supremely original vision" can be claimed for Daumier. His pictures "are made for the every-day public."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPAIN PERSONIFIED IN "DON QUIXOTE"

"DON QUIXOTE" has long been pointed to as having given the death-blow to chivalry in Spain. In Cervantes we are apt to imagine a clear-sighted analyst of human foibles laughing them off the stage. It seems, according to Mr. Martin Hume, however, that no such deliberate purpose was undertaken by the writer of the romance; but that, perhaps unconsciously, his work became the "culminating literary demonstration of racial, social, and political events" that had been influencing thousands of minds. The history of the Spanish people from the earliest root-races that inhabited the Peninsula, the writer declares, reveals as a leading trait "personal, individual independence, a desire for separate selection, for individual distinction, to be mystically singled out from the rest of the world by an abstract higher power for special approval or notice." This "primary instinct of the typical Spaniard to regard himself as a central cosmic point," even at the cost of martyrdom, is shown to be the central idea of Cervantes's hero. In his article in the October *Fortnightly Review* (London) Mr. Hume says:

"The foundation of Don Quixote's madness, the mainspring of his actions, then, was the same as that which had always moved the race to which he belonged to their greatest deeds, the same as that which steeled Cervantes's pen, and made him face lifelong misery, smiling and undismayed—the thirst for special, individual distinction, here or hereafter, by sacrifice. Dulcinea del Toboso, in his poor, distraught brain, occupied the place that, if he had been sane, would have been filled by another abstraction as vague as she, that of a distant divinity to whom suffering and sacrifice



Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WITH APOLOGIES TO THE JAPANESE.

A political cartoon by Daumier.

for His sake were welcome; or of that fame on earth which should, at least, insure the persistent survival of the *ego* in reward for brave, altruistic effort. What other sentiment but this would have been strong enough to carry into the unknown terrors of new lands unrecorded thousands of Spaniards, to die uncomplaining in the gloomy swamps of the rivers of the New World, or to perish of fever and famine in the recesses of virgin forests, or to drown, unseen and unmourned, in stormy seas?"

The period through which Cervantes lived, observes Mr. Hume, was one of "gradual disillusionment." "In his youth and manhood he saw the highest point of the infatuation, and in his maturity he saw its decline." Further:

"He saw the confident faith in special selection grow into semi-jocose mockery of it; he saw the cult of sacrifice and suffering as a purifying influence change slowly into a greedy scramble in which all men sought to grab a livelihood without honest labor; he saw an industrious and thrifty population sink into a horde of slothful and pretentious mendicants; and before his observant eyes and many-faceted brain there unrolled the terrible drama of a great nation's decadence. The first articulate cry wrung from the people, that told of their waning faith, went up in despair to heaven, when the great Armada, a beaten, helpless mob of ships, fled up the North Sea in 1588—'The Lord has forsaken us.' Thencefor-

Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"TO THINK WE ARE NOW PARISIANS!"

A cartoon by Daumier evidently signalizing the extension of the boundary-lines of Paris.

ward that agonized thought, tho most men still only whispered it, spread like a stealthy pestilence through the land. All men knew that Spain was dying, and yet the same bombastic pretense was kept up. They saw—everybody saw—poverty, squalor, and sloth withering all national development like a blight, but they still talked of the wealth and splendor of their King, of the insolence of England for disputing his supremacy, and of the audacity of the Protestants for daring to question the religion of Spaniards."

Whether Cervantes deliberately intended to make his novel the mouthpiece of a national reaction the author thinks is doubtful. It is thought more likely that by artistic intuition he hit upon a good story and wrote better than he knew. He sold the manuscript for a trifle, and the critics condemned the book generally when it appeared, but the nation thought otherwise, as here appears:

"The nation, outside the small court circle, was positively hungering for an opportunity of scoffing at the ideals that had failed it, and of smashing the false gods that had led it astray. They were ravening for the truth in print, as a reaction against the artificial fables of chivalry, and pastorals, which had been the only fiction offered to it for years; and, possibly, in the great majority of cases without knowing why, Spaniards hailed 'Quixote' as the expression of the national sentiment that had waited dumbly so long. Here was truth and reality as they saw it in their daily lives, in ridiculous contrast to the glittering pretense that convention still sought to force upon them. Here was life as it existed, side by side with life as lying romance had represented it. Here, indeed, whether intended or not, was a national allegory which appealed to all Spaniards, in a way that eminently suited their character, for it tore and scarified, with the savage satire and mocking bitterness that they loved, the idols that they had prayed to in vain.

"Beyond this, 'Don Quixote' secured universal and permanent fame because it deals with primal human passions, which are the same in all countries and in all ages. The desire to do good combined with a lack of judgment in doing it has been a recurring phenomenon since the beginning of mankind. . . . Patience under difficulties, bravery, rectitude, and faith in an evil world are not for one period, but for all time to come, and of these things 'Don Quixote' treats."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ADAMO DIDUR, Basso. MME. GERVILLE-REACHE, Contralto. MME. GIACONIA, Mezzo-soprano. GIOVANNI ZENATELLO, Tenor.

NEW SINGERS AT THE MANHATTAN.

FRIDA LANGENDORFF, A Metropolitan mezzo-soprano.

THE YEARLY TOLL FOR MUSIC

AMERICA has probably never seriously weighed her passion for music in dollars and cents, and may well be surprized to learn that this year our tribute to Europe will be six millions. Occasionally one hears it stated that Paderewski can garner a profit of $160,000 on a single trip, or that Caruso is enriched by an equal amount for being the pet tenor. Kubelik, Sembrich, Calvé, Melba, Nordica are known to receive amounts equal to or within sight of the $100,000 mark. But there our definite estimates have usually ended, for Americans are interested more in the large "lump sum" than in the smaller sums that make up the big total. A writer in the New York *Times* (November 10) now informs us that we spend $6,000,000 for music, and adds that "the estimate is conservative and probably too low." In general terms it is stated thus:

"The two opera companies—the Metropolitan and Manhattan—are composed chiefly of foreigners who will go to Europe next spring with $1,250,000 in their pockets. The concert singers, pianists, and violinists, excluding Paderewski and Kubelik, will

THEODORE CHALIAPINE, A Metropolitan basso.

GEORGE LUCAS, Tenor. MARTHA LEFFLER-BURCKARD, Soprano. BERTA MORENA, Soprano. RICCARDO STRACCIARI, Barytone.

NEW SINGERS AT THE METROPOLITAN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

carry away another $500,000. The royalties paid to foreigners for operas and sheet music and the money spent for music by Americans in Europe mean $500,000 more. The $6,000,000 tribute to musical art, too, is quite independent of the hundreds of thousands of dollars paid by Americans for musical comedies and 'popular' songs, and to their native musicians, composers, and publishers.

"The Americans studying music in Europe are spending $3,000,000 a year—pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp, perhaps, but still voicing a national aspiration. Even the partial list of net profits made by the foreign artists this year makes a bill of $2,300,000."

These sums spent for music are not taken out of one pocket and put into another, for your musician while staying among us is a thrifty soul and makes no lavish outlay for living expenses. The highest paid of them are said to calculate their pure profits in percentages well beyond the third quarter; and with these gains they go merrily away to Europe. Hotel bills, we are told, are the chief means of return currency, but this is only a modest sum, as the term of the artist's sojourn with us leaves little or no margin of time on either end of his period of working days. Wardrobes, musical instruments, "even to the strings and bridges of the violins," come from Europe along with the batons in the hands of foreign conductors. If the American inquires too curiously whether in all this he gets the worth of his money, he is forced to a negative conclusion; at least judging by European standards. It is told that a Russian pianist was paid $250 a recital during a recent American tour, but at two recitals lately given in Paris his receipts were just ten francs. The case of Signor Caruso is stated in these words:

"He was recently quoted as saying he received $100,000 for eighty performances, $40,000 more from the gramaphone people while in this country, and $40,000 for singing for wealthy persons here. That makes his receipts $180,000. Allowing Caruso $500 a week for his expenses during the twenty-four weeks of the opera season, he would leave $12,000 of the $180,000 behind him in America and carry $168,000 to Europe with him."

Operatic stars form a gradating scale from this figure. Conductors like Campanini at the Manhattan and Mahler at the Metropolitan receiving, one $25,000 and the other $20,000, will likely take two-thirds of this back to Europe. Almost the only exception in the long list of foreign tribute is to be found in the women of the Manhattan chorus, who, being Americans, return the amount of their net salary, $28,000, to the coffers of this country. Outside of New York the San Carlo Opera Company will earn and take abroad $150,000, we are told; and the Tivoli Opera Company of the Pacific Coast should carry away $40,000. Henry W. Savage manages a company in English whose amount in profits to musicians drains America of $100,000. Of orchestra conductors Dr. Muck, of the Boston Symphony, receives $15,000; Emil Paur, of the Pittsburg Orchestra, $12,000; Mr. Safonoff, of the Philharmonic, $15,000; and Carl Pohlig, of Philadelphia, $8,000. Three-fourths of these amounts are estimated as clear gains. Paderewski's gross earnings for this season are calculated to reach $225,000, and other pianists are likely to take away from $75,000 to $100,000 in American money. Kubelik, the violinist, is expected to depart with a clear $100,000. The writer in *The Times* continues:

"The other foreign musicians of the concert stage—singers, violinists, pianists, and 'cellists—performers like Josef Hofmann, Richard Buhlig, Hambourg, Dr. Pachman, Carreño, Bauer, Schelling, Katharine Goodson, Olga Samaroff, Rudolf Ganz, Kreisler, Jan Munkacsy, Foldesy, and Volpe—are engaged on terms so various that the most accurate idea of the money they will take to Europe with them is obtained by a summary based on conservative estimates. Here it is:

Pianists	$100,000
Violinists and 'cellists	100,000
Singers	200,000
'Odds and ends'	100,000
Total	$500,000"

There are also such submerged streams of revenue to Europe as royalties paid for operas, oratorios, and cantatas, likewise for "'operatic material' including scores and parts" in all amounting to $250,000 a year. It is even said that Americans during the summer exodus are the heaviest supporters of music in Europe; Germany last season not even furnishing so many patrons to the Wagner festival at Baireuth.

DONNELLY OUT-DONNELLIED

A GREATER cryptogram than that of Ignatius Donnelly has been discovered in the plays of Shakespeare; and we are apparently to fight over again the old claim that made some one other than Shakespeare the real author of the plays. Bacon is no longer in the running, however; but in his place none other than Shakespeare's friend, the Earl of Southampton, is given the credit of authorship. An English schoolmaster named J. C. Nicol, living at Willesden, has invoked the spirit that lies veiled in the cryptogram, and learns not only his name, but the whereabouts of the original manuscripts which it is supposed were lost in the fire at the Globe Theater. The spot where they are concealed is said to be on the seashore within sight of one of Southampton's domains; and the key to the situation is to be found in the twelfth proposition of Euclid. To English newspaper representatives who have eagerly besought the discoverer for more definite information he will only say that he is prepared to indicate the hiding-place to the "proper authorities." The London *Daily News* hopes Mr. Nicol will not carry this, "the greatest secret in the world," to his grave. The London *Daily Chronicle* was impelled by the "startling claims" to send a representative to Willesden "to ascertain something at least of the purport and consistency of the cipher which tells so much." We read in their columns:

"Quite a young man, pale, and with a manner of confident gravity, Mr. Nicol was discovered in his Willesden flat among innumerable exercise-books, with a scrupulously clean copy of a photographic reproduction of the First Folio resting by him upon an easel.

"He had, he said, studied Donnelly, but found him to be wrong in his Bacon cryptogram. It was, however, through studying Donnelly that he had hit upon his own cipher."

On being asked what that cipher was, Mr. Nicol refused to explain, but said:

"I have ten years' more work to do before the whole is deciphered. In the mean time I don't want any one else to find it out. I can tell you, however, that every misprint in the First Folio is intentional, and has its meaning, and also the wrong numbering of the pages. As with Donnelly, my original key was the word 'heart' occurring exactly in the middle of the second column in the induction to the second part of 'Henry IV.' I began by counting from that—choosing a word such and such a distance from the top of each column, and, if that didn't suit, such and such a distance from the bottom. The words thus strung together made a sentence. My final discoveries were, however, upon a different plan. The heart of the cipher is, I may tell you, in 'Cymbeline.'"

Beyond these admissions "Mr. Nicol resolutely declined to betray the method of his cipher." Then the *Chronicle* representative applied the Socratic method to such effect as the following:

"Does the cipher run right through the First Folio, prefaces and all?"

"Yes."

"It includes, then, Ben Jonson's lines to 'my beloved master, William Shakespeare'?"

"Yes."

"Then Ben Jonson was in the secret?"

"I don't know. It is possible that the lines were not written by Ben Jonson at all, but by the Earl of Southampton himself, who assumed all sorts of names."

"But Ben Jonson was alive at the time—surely he would have objected?"

"I can not see that he should. He had been the Earl of Southampton's amanuensis, and matters might have been arranged."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyrighted by J. C. Dinham, Torquay.

DAVID HOMER BATES. LISI DE CIPRIANI. WILL N. HARBEN. ALFRED HENRY LEWIS. EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bailey, Elmer James. The Novels of George Meredith: A Study. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 226. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Baker, Etta Anthony. The Youngsters of Centerville. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–340. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Bates, David Homer. Lincoln in the Telegraph Office. Frontispiece. Illustrations. 12mo, pp. viii–432. New York: The Century Co. $2 net.

A further manifestation of the homely character of the kindly-earnest, "brave, foreseeing man," whose memory Americans cherish, may be found in Mr. Bates's recollections of the United States military telegraph-corps during the Civil War, Mr. Bates was manager of the War Department telegraph-office, and cipher-operator from 1861 to 1866, and thus was more nearly in a position to observe the workings of Lincoln's mind than any one save the members of the Cabinet.

His account of happenings in the telegraph-office during the strenuous days of the war is well ordered in arrangement and simply and naturally written. It gives many incidents showing Lincoln's ability to deal with the most adroit politicians, both north and south, as well as his shrewd management of conflicting elements among the military. There is an account of Andrew Carnegie's services in organizing the military telegraph, obtained from Mr. Carnegie himself. He was busy with this work and with the railroad service from April to November, 1861, when he returned to his post as superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he was needed to supervise the transportation of troops and supplies.

Mr. Bates supplies a graphic description of the telegraph-office and its methods of carrying on secret work. The office was a favorite place for the President to seek refuge from the hordes of office-seekers who pursued him; and when an important battle was in progress he would remain there for hours awaiting news. As was his custom, he would lighten the dreary waits with the amusing and instructive stories for which he was noted, or he would occupy the time with official duties or the preparation of documents. A very full account is given of the cipher codes used by the Union and Confederate telegraph services, and the efforts of each to unravel the messages of the other. Lincoln's last days are described, and there are many portraits and photographs of documents.

Becke, Louis. The Settlers of Karossa Creek, and Other Stories of Australian Bush Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 240. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Benson, Arthur Christopher. Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Benson, Arthur Christopher. The Altar Fire. 12mo, pp. xxvii–379. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Blok, Petrus Johannes. History of the People of the Netherlands. Part IV. Frederick Henry, John DeWitt, William III. Translated by Oscar A. Bierstadt. 8vo, pp. v–566. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Buckman, James. Afield with the Seasons. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 174. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

Burns, Robert. The Cottar's Saturday Night, and Other Poems. With an Introduction by Walter Taylor Field. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 32. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. 60 cents net.

Carling, John R. By Neva's Waters. Being an Episode in the Secret History of Alexander the First, Czar of All the Russias. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 319. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Cathedrals of England and Wales. Their history, architecture, and associations, with a series of Rembrandt plates and many illustrations in the text. In two volumes. New York: The Churchman Co. $8.

When last the present reviewer visited Westminster Abbey and was leaving the chapel of Henry VII. he was met by a bevy of ladies, each of them brandishing aloft a red-backed guide-book. One lady, evidently the leader of these travelers from other lands, or at least from other cities, exclaimed enthusiastically, as she passed toward the sanctuary, "No! Let us see who is buried here." The whole party seemed absolutely oblivious to the transcendent beauties of the most remarkable Decorated example in England. The hanging roofs, the fluttering historic banners, the exquisite proportions, were lost upon them, and they only wanted to pick up a few names that they might repeat to their friends on reaching home.

Those who visit English or European cathedrals of any country will waste their time unless they do so intelligently, and they can only do so intelligently by studying the character, history, and associations of such buildings before they leave home. We know of no better work, than that whose title stands at the head of this notice, for learning the necessary data about the cathedrals of Southern Britain. The wealth and accuracy of the illustrations are amazing and the text is luminous and attractive. The author has been successful in linking the cathedral-building with the history of England and in throwing light upon the history of English architecture as influenced by the development of the Gothic style. Beautiful print and paper and handsome binding combine to make the work a sumptuous gift-book, and the enterprise of the publishers is to be commended. They have introduced to the American public a volume which is a treasury of art, literature, and history. The introduction is by Bishop Potter of New York.

Chandler, Frank Wadleigh. The Literature of Roguery. 2 vols. 12mo, pp. viii–584. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 net.

Cipriani, Lisi. A Tuscan Childhood. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: The Century Co. $1.25 net.

This lady whom fate has compelled, as she recounts, to live under other than Italian skies, gives a bright, cinematographic record of her childhood as one of seven more or less precocious and original youngsters in the land of her birth. Like many Italians, tradition makes her a descendant of a Roman emperor, in this case Octavian. Her description of the upbringing and discipline of a Tuscan family of good standing is interesting from a pedagogical standpoint, and is full of quaint observations, such as calling attention to the fact that "we consider Leghorn a new place, because its existence as a real city dates back only four or five hundred years, and we ascribe its lack of artistic interest to its newness." Such an attitude is discouraging to the haughty descendant of one of Bradford's company.

The little Lisi was of a particularly logical turn of mind, as her childish, but not childlike, diary shows. Her governess found no answer to her inquiry as to why Eve should have been punished for eating the apple before she had been taught to distinguish between right and wrong. All in all, a not half bad hour may be spent over the volume, which can also well be placed on the shelf for consultation during minor domestic crises.

Crapsey, Algernon Sidney. The Rebirth of Religion: Being an Account of the Passing of the Old and Coming of the New Dogmatics. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: John Lane Co.

De Lorey, Eustache, and **Sladen,** Douglas. Queer Things about Persia. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxii–381. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

De Nolde, Baroness Elizabeth. [Editor]. Madame de Staël and Benjamin Constant. Translated from the French by Charlotte Harwood. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. vii–298. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Dumas, Alexandre. The Crimes of the Borgias and Others. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–428. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Gleghorn, Sarah N. A Turnpike Lady. Beartown, Vermont, 1768–96. 12mo, pp. vi–257. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

Harben, Will N. Mam' Linda. Illustrated by F. B. Masters. 12mo, pp. 388. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

There is a certain charm in the regularity of Will N. Harben's novels of the South. The background, being the same, becomes more welcome for its familiar coloring and line. The characters bear a tribal resemblance to one another; and in the present

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

story we meet again the good-hearted, tho little resolute Pole Baker. Moreover, and this must be said to Mr. Harben's highest credit, he weaves the prime social problem of his section into his stories with deftness and impartiality. A rabid negro-hater might accuse him of tepidity on so burning an issue; but it is reasonable to assume that the majority of intelligent Southerners will incline toward the just attitude Mr. Harben maintains.

An equable mind on a bitter subject, however, would hardly make his books as readable as they really are. And once more he proves that he can manipulate with unusual dexterity all the tools of the craftsman in fiction. If in no wise novel, "Mam' Linda" is a pleasantly natural story. Its situations are the ordinary situations that thicken and then spread in such an environment. Yet the note of passion rings true through them all. The hero is not a blameless paragon, even if one does suspect that a stage-light is turned upon him now and then. On the contrary, he is the kind of man (Mr. Harben chooses shrewdly) whose defects are obvious alike to the persons who read the book and to those who live with him in its pages. The heroine is, perhaps, rather too fine to be true, tho she shows herself unmistakably human in the error of her first estimate of the man that loves her. This is a simple, straightforward, and readable book.

Harold, Childe. A Child's Book of Abridged Wisdom. Illustrated. 12mo. San Francisco and New York. Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents net.

Hope, Anthony. Sport Royal. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 97. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Howells, W. D. Between the Dark and the Daylight. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 184. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Ingersoll, Robert G. Abraham Lincoln. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 100. New York: John Lane Co. 75 cents net.

Kelly, Myra. Wards of Liberty. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv–310. New York: The McClure Co.

Lamb, Charles. Dream Children: A Reverie, and Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist. 16mo, pp. 30. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. 25 cents.

Lang, Andrew. The Olive Fairy Book. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv–336. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

Lewis, Alfred Henry. When Men Grew Tall, or the Story of Andrew Jackson. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–330. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Martin, George Madden. Abbie Ann. Illustrated in color and monotint by C. M. Relyea. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

"They've got a tempestuous, stormy road to travel, I've al'ays noticed—red-heads have," remarked Martha Lunn, commonly called Sally by the girls at the boarding-school, but nevertheless Abbie Ann skips into our affections as gaily as she skipt along the railroad station at the opening of another bright story by the author of "Emmy Lou."

Abbie Ann finds herself a very small girl, without a mother, and a perpetual worry to her father, who is superintendent of a mine at Coal City. After much tribulation she is sent off to school in the great city, where she is transformed into "something new and strange," a good, but not a priggish, little girl. She is as attractive as some of the little girls in Mary Wilkins's books, but not just in the same way—*souvent femme varie*. She has a formidable meeting with certain great aunts, who are understood to have disapproved of the match that was responsible for Abbie Ann, but she comes through it without any great disaster, and when she gets back to the school she looks in the glass critically and says, "I don't care if she did say I had every Norris feature, I haven't; say it, Maria, say I haven't got a nose like great-aunt Abbie's." Abbie Ann becomes literary in a little-girl way, and explains the difficulties of composition in quite an original manner. "'It comes easy enough in your *mind*,' she told them; 'it isn't that! It's the getting it down *out* of your mind that is hard. You try and you'll see, Maria.'" We do not know how hard it has been for Mrs. Martin to get Abbie Ann down out of her mind on paper. We suspect there was a winsome little girl with a name strangely like hers some years ago.

Masson, Thomas L. A Bachelor's Baby and Some Grownups. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 332. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.60 net.

Maxwell, Anna Caroline, and **Pope,** Amy Elizabeth. Practical Nursing. A Text-book for Nurses and a Hand-book for all who Care for the Sick. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–523. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

McKenzie, F. A. The Unveiled East. 8vo, pp. viii–347. With 29 illustrations and 3 maps. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Out of the many years which he has spent in travel through Asiatic countries, Mr. McKenzie is able to give an interesting comparison in this his latest volume of the Japan of to-day and the Japan antedating the Chino-Japanese War. The result of this comparison is used as a basis for the exprest conviction that the Island Empire is deliberately planning a career of conquest from which it hopes to emerge the acknowledged leader among the nations of Asia. As a proof of this, the expenditure on the Japanese army and navy, the reader is told, has more than doubled this year, and for this startling increase there is no adequate reason to be found in any near or remote necessity for strengthening the national defenses; hence, it is argued, it could have been incurred only through motives of conquest.

"Territorial expansion, increased fighting power, and an aggressive commercial campaign," are set down as the three lines along which Japan is moving, and it is predicted that unless Great Britain and the United States intervene before it is too late the trade with China will be completely monopolized and the policy of the "open door" become a thing of the past. The easy victories over China and Russia are said to have awakened an insatiable ambition among the Japanese to make of their empire a great colonizing power. In Korea this ambition has already had an opportunity to express itself in actual experiment—and it is on account of what has happened in Korea that Mr. McKenzie launches his most telling criticisms of the Japanese and characterizes as retrograde tendencies the changes which are taking place in them to-day. He recalls a visit paid to Korea three years ago. At that time he found an enthusiastic sentiment among the natives in favor of Japan. The reverse of this feeling now prevails, and the hatred with which the Japanese soldiers and officials are regarded is due to the "extortion, corruption, torture, and stupid cruelty" that have marked their treatment of the Koreans.

Altho Mr. McKenzie's book is avowedly written for a purpose—the "unveiling of the policy of New Japan," which he believes to be one of "aggressive imperialism"—it is not lacking in entertaining descriptions of the countries he has visited, and furnishes, on the whole, a valuable contribution to the literature dealing with the problems of the Far East.

Moffett, Cleveland. A King in Rags. 12mo, pp. vii–333. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Omar Khayyam. The Rubaiyat of. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. 60 cents net.

Orczy, Baroness. Beau Brocade. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–359. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50 net.

Osbourne, Lloyd. The Adventurer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Pasteur, Violet M. Gods and Heroes of Old Japan. Illustrated. Folio, pp. xii–164. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Peck, Harry Thurston. Hilda and the Wishes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

Phillpotts, Eden. The Folk Afield. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Roberts, Charles G. D. In the Deep of the Snow. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 77. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Sanborn, Alvan E. Reminiscences of Richard Lathers. Sixty Years of a Busy Life in South Carolina, Massachusetts, and New York. Frontispiece. 8mo, pp. 425. New York: The Grafton Press. $2.50 net.

Sargent, Herbert H. The Campaign of Santiago de Cuba. 3 vols. Maps. 12mo, pp. xii–274, 236, 268. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Schauffler, Robert Haven. Thanksgiving. Its origin, celebration, and significance as related in prose and verse. 12mo, pp. xxv–265. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

Shakespeare, William. The Tragedie of Romeo and Juliet. Edited, with notes, introduction, glossary, list of variorum readings and selected criticism, by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 16mo, pp. xxi–285. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Shelley, Henry C. John Harvard and his Times. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv–331. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.

Taggart, Marion Ames. The Daughters of the Little Grey House. 12mo, pp. 1–333. New York: The McClure Co.

Thumbnail Series. New volumes. Stevenson's. Travels with a Donkey. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. viii–273; Longfellow's. Tales of a Wayside Inn. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. vii–199; Dickens's. The Seven Poor Travellers and The Holly-Tree. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 1–192. New York: The Century Co. $1 each.

Tuttle, A. H. Mary Porter Gamewell and her Story of the Siege in Peking. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–303. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

Twain, Mark. A Horse's Tale. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 152. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1 net.

Upton, Bertha. The Golliwogg's Christmas. Illustrated. Pp. 62. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2 net.

Vachell, Horace Annesley. Her Son. A Chronicle of Love. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 337. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Walcott, Earle Ashley. The Apple of Discord. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 436. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Warner, Anne. Susan Clegg and a Man in the House. Illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens. 12mo, pp. 279. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

It is easy to understand that an author should have made a prompt success with such a character as Susan Clegg. It was easily, also, to be supposed that such a character must eventually become a bore. In the present volume Susan Clegg undeniably is tiresome. She talks so unremittingly, and always in the same strain, that she herself, if she lived, would have begged of the author to let her pass uninterviewed at least occasionally. Her expression is monotonous; and her point of view so limited, even for an old maid in a village, that all might be said and done with as effectively in three chapters as in the nineteen which make up the book. The man in the house is the editor of the local newspaper, whom she takes as a boarder. The humor she devises from this situation is so thin and watery that the book might just as well be entitled, "Susan Clegg Still Talking."

Susan Clegg disappoints one because she fails to show the qualities which a genuine spinster of her environment should possess. One or two chapters of the book might serve as humorous readings at a woman's club; but as a whole it is arid of contents, tho adroit in form.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

My Foe.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

My Foe? You name yourself, then,—I refuse
A term so dark to designate you by.
To me you are most kind and true; and I
Am grateful as the dust is for the dews
That brim the dusk, and falter, drip, and ooze
From the dear darkness of the summer sky.
Vex not yourself for lack of moan or cry
Of mine. Not any harm, nor ache nor bruise
Could reach my soul through any stroke you fain
Might launch upon me,—it were as the lance
Even of the lightning did it leap to rend
A ray of sunshine—'twould recoil again.
So, blessing you, with pitying countenance,
I wave a hand to you, my helpless friend.
—*From "Morning"* (Bobbs-Merrill).

Revenge.

BY ROBERT COX STUMP.

"Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges."
Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," v. 1.

A king, to fawning courtiers, spake with pride:
"What is yon ragged rimester's fame to mine?"
Centuries ago, the royal braggart died—
Forgot, save in that poet's deathless line.
—*The Rosary Magazine* (November).

The Hoe-Man's Thanksgiving.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

I count up in this song of cheer
The blessings of a busy year:

A roof so low I lose no strain,
No ripple of the friendly rain;
A chimney where all winter long
The logs give back the wild bird's song.

A field, a neighborly old ground,
Which year by year, without a sound,
Lifts bread to me and roses sweet
From out the dark below my feet.

The tree-toad that is first to cheer
With crinkling flute the green o' the year;
The cricket on the garden mound,
Stitching the dark with threads of sound.

The wind that cools my hidden spring
And sets my corn-field whispering;
And shades across, to lightly blow
Green ripples down the apple row.

The shy paths darting through the wheat,
Marked by the prints of little feet—
Gray squirrels on their thrifty round,
Crows condescending to the ground.

That leafy hollow that was stirred
A hundred mornings by a bird
That sang at daybreak on a brier,
Setting the gray of dawn afire!

The lone star and the shadowed hush
That come at evening, when the thrush
Ravels the day, so worn and long,
Into the silver of a song.

The tender sorrow, too, that came
To leave me nevermore the same;
The love and memories, and the wild
Light laughter of a little child.

Thoughts of the Wonder that awaits
The soul beyond the Darkened Gates,
That old, old Mystery that springs
Deathless, behind the veil of things.

This is my rosary of hours, inwoven of the snows and flowers—
The year that runs from young to old, a glint of green, a glow of gold.
—*From The Circle* (New York).

A kiss, a hug, and Baby slips off his mother's lap into a bowl of clean, warm water.

There he finds two wonderful things—a Sponge and a cake of Ivory Soap.

Mother squeezes the sponge and water runs all over baby's arms, his legs and his little pink toes.

Then she takes the soap, does something with it—and baby is covered with a soft, creamy substance that takes all the dirt away and makes his skin as smooth as satin.

Baby squirms and splutters and splashes. But he enjoys it. So does his mother. So does everybody else.

There is nothing in all this world that is cleaner or sweeter than a clean baby; and there is no better way to keep a baby clean than by the regular use of Ivory Soap.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

CREATE A HOME INTEREST FOR YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A well-furnished Library will prove a great influence toward the accomplishment of this end. BOOKLESS HOMES are MERELY BOARDING HOUSES for NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

The evolution of the "GUNN" SECTIONAL BOOKCASE provides a system which MEETS EVERY REQUIREMENT. It is elastic—grows with your library as books accumulate; from twenty to twenty thousand may be housed at a very small cost, considering artistic appearance. There are NO UNSIGHTLY IRON BANDS to mar the solid effect in the room, all sectional earmarks, so prominent in other makes, being entirely eliminated.

Your valuable books, when kept in the Gunn, are protected from dust and dirt by the ROLLER-BEARING, NON-BINDING, OVERLAPPING REMOVABLE DOOR. This is a feature found only in the Gunn System.

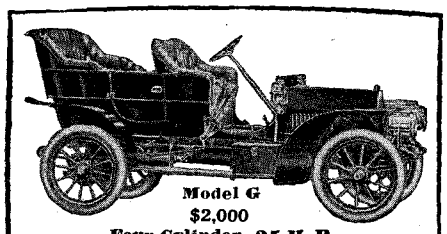
Furnished in all Woods and Finishes. Sections match perfectly.

FREE Our new Winter catalogue, showing the mission style as applied to Gunn construction, is just off the press—send for it today. A postal-card request will bring it. **FREE**

THE GUNN FURNITURE COMPANY - - - Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sole manufacturers of Gunn Filing Devices and Office Desks.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Model G
$2,000
Four Cylinder—25 H. P.

Distinctively
"Cadillac" Throughout

Model G

CADILLAC

1908

This and All Models Now Ready

Judge Model G by performance, not price. On track, road and hill its superiority over cars of twice its price and thrice its rated power has been repeatedly demonstrated. There is noticeable simplicity in its design, with unprecedented efficiency at every point—speedy, powerful, flexible, silent, sensitive. Material and workmanship distinctively "Cadillac" throughout—a guarantee of the best construction.

Sliding gear transmission; shaft drive; 100-inch wheel base. $2,000 f.o.b. factory. Described in catalog G 23.

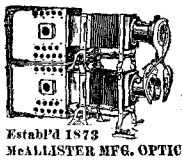
Among the other Cadillac winners are the sturdy single-cylinder cars (Model S, Runabout, $850, and Model T, Touring Car, $1,000) and the luxurious four-cylinder Model H. The smaller types now have increased wheel base and longer rear springs, greatly adding to their easy-riding qualities. Described in catalog T 23.

The Truth about the Automobile and What it Costs to Maintain One

This is the title of a 64-page booklet compiled from sworn statements of a large number of users of single-cylinder Cadillacs. Mailed free if you ask for Booklet No. 23.

Model H, an example of exclusive automobile designing and careful execution, possesses quietness, smoothness, abundance of reserve energy and luxury of riding. Thirty horse power. $2,500 f.o.b. factory. Described in catalog H 23.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.
Member A. L. A. M.
Detroit, Mich.



STEREOPTICONS
FOR SCHOOL ROOM, LECTURE HALL AND THE HOME

Outfits of all grades, for pleasure or profit. Largest stock of Lantern Slides, for Sale or Rent. Latest Moving Picture Machines.
Send for new catalogue

Estabi'd 1873
McALLISTER MFG. OPTICIANS, Dep. M, 49 Nassau Street, New York

EVERYTHING FOR THE AUTOMOBILE

INVENTORY FLYER No. 17
(Just Issued. Write for it)
$25,000.00 OVER STOCK
Automobile Parts and Supplies Knifed
NEUSTADT AUTOMOBILE & SUPPLY CO.
3933 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
MORE MONEY for YOU

There's a Race of Men.

BY ROBERT W. SERVICE.

There's a race of men that don't fit in,
A race that can't stay still;
So they break the hearts of kith and kin,
And they roam the world at will.
They range the field and they rove the flood,
And they climb the mountain's crest;
Theirs is the curse of the gipsy blood,
And they don't know how to rest.

If they just went straight they might go far;
They are strong and brave and true;
But they're always tired of the things that are,
And they want the strange and new.
—*From The Spell of the Yukon* (Edward Stern & Co).

PERSONAL

The Remarkable Art of a Negro Girl.—Visitors to the Jamestown Exposition who were interested in sculpture were singularly attracted by the work of a young American negro girl by the name of Meta Vaux Warrick. Miss Warrick is a descendant of slaves. She is especially pleased with the knowledge that royal African blood runs in her veins. Her great-great-grandmother was an African princess. Her father was a barber and her mother a hairdresser. Miss Warrick obtained her preliminary education in the public schools of Philadelphia. Showing some talent for drawing, she did not discover her genius for sculpture until her public-school work was about completed. She developed this talent three years later in Paris. Mr. William Francis O'Donnell writes an attractive paper on Miss Warrick in the November number of *The World Today*. He tells of her first struggles in Paris and of her initial visit to Rodin. As the writer tells it:

One bright summer afternoon six years ago, a little negro girl who had spent two discouraging years as an art student in Paris, walked out toward one of the pretty residence suburbs, Meudon, carrying a bundle which contained photographs of some of her finished pieces of sculpture and one clay sketch of an old man eating his heart out. "Silent Sorrow," she called this rather lugubrious production. She reached a fine villa with big shade trees all about it and the most fascinating brass knocker on the street door. She stood demurely contemplating this for a space, then pulled it, and asked of the kindly lady who opened the door, "Is Mr. Rodin at home?" It was the residence of the great master whom the critics of Europe were then proclaiming, as they are more persistently now, the Michelangelo of his age.

"Yes," she was told by Madame Rodin, "he is expecting you; go right out to the garden." There she found the sculptor sitting on a bench under his favorite tree, smoking. Tremblingly the girl watched him as he passed photograph after photograph over in his hands—for she had come to hear judgment on her artistic hopes—and noted with sinking heart that his manner spelled disapproval. Without speaking, he handed the pictures back. She prepared to go. But she had forgotten to show him the clay sketch, and now held it forth, timorously, almost certain that it would prove the last straw on the master's patience. Mechanically he turned the bit of clay this way and that, to view it at different angles. Gradually his squinting eyes parted wider. He ran his fingers along the muscles of the old man's back. Something in it had claimed his attention. Then—was it dream or reality?—he walked over to where she stood, laid a fatherly hand on her shoulder, and, with bearded face beaming, said:

"My child, you *are* a sculptor; you have the sense of form!"

Six years have passed, and to-day that negro girl,

A Wonderful Tonic is
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during spring and summer.

The Smallest Watch Made in America

The Lady Elgin

Social requirements and the obligations of the home will be met promptly on time all the time if you place your dependence upon the Lady Elgin—a new Elgin for womankind.

Illustration actual size of watch.

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed; all jewelers have them. Send for "The Watch," a story of the time of day.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILL.

Endorsed By Physicians Everywhere.

Ask the Boy or Girl

"How would you like to have an 'Irish Mail'?" Mark the enthusiasm in the answer you receive! They all know what fun it means. And it's a health builder.

"The Irish Mail"

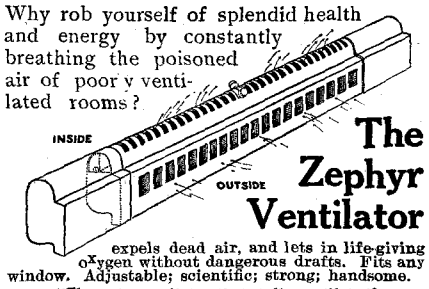
means happy hours, bright eyes, glowing cheeks and well-developed bodies. Be sure you get the genuine. "Irish Mail" in large letters on the seat.

Patented
Write to-day for Illustrated Catalog

HILL-STANDARD MFG. CO., 627 Irish Mail Ave., Anderson, Ind.

Pure air is health

Why rob yourself of splendid health and energy by constantly breathing the poisoned air of poorly ventilated rooms?



The Zephyr Ventilator

expels dead air, and lets in life-giving oxygen without dangerous drafts. Fits any window. Adjustable; scientific; strong; handsome.

"The only ventilator that really ventilates"

For private houses, public buildings, schools, hospitals, etc.

Sold by leading hardware and department stores; or write us for information and free instructive booklet on Ventilation.

"Fresh air without drafts"

The Zephyr Ventilator & Mfg. Co.
Dept. D Wayne Junction, Philadelphia

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Meta Vaux Warrick, descendant of slaves, is unquestionably one of the leading women sculptors of the United States. More than this, with a record of two strong pieces in the Salon in a single year she has had the honor of seeing some of her work compared in the French press to that of Rodin himself. But this she terms sacrilege.

The Man Who Defied Morgan.—Mr. Frank Kellogg, counsel for the Federal Government in its efforts to dissolve the Standard Oil Trust, is the subject of a short study in *Human Life* for November. The writer tells of a characteristic incident in which James J. Hill, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Kellogg figured and which incidentally gives an insight into Mr. Kellogg's methods and principles. Says the writer:

One morning some five years ago James J. Hill went puffing into the office of J. Pierpont Morgan and said: "Mr. Morgan, can't you get that lawyer Kellogg, one of your counsel in the United States Steel Company, to help us shape public sentiment and the legislatures in the States through which our railroads run?" "I'll see," replied Morgan.

That day Morgan sent for the little gray-haired Western lawyer and said to him in a tone in which an autocrat usually addresses his servant, "Kellogg, you will do this." The steel-blue eyes of Lawyer Kellogg flashed. "I am not a politician and a lobbyist, but a lawyer who does only a legitimate practise. No, I will not do any such work," said he, rising and facing the money master.

By this time Morgan was on his feet, sizzling with anger, and blurting out the hottest red words that had fallen from his lips in many a day. Frank Billings Kellogg simply turned on his heels and walked out. That is the sort of man and lawyer who is representing the Federal Government in its efforts to dissolve the Standard Oil Trust. Mr. Kellogg was first appointed by the Government to fight the Western Paper Trust, and he did it so effectively that he was appointed a special assistant Attorney-General. Some months ago when the Interstate Commerce Commission was investigating Mr. Harriman's methods of high finance in the Chicago & Alton deal, Frank Kellogg gave the Little Wizard a grilling that he will not forget even after death. Harriman had made up his mind before going on the witness stand that he would give only such evidence and only in the way that it suited him. As a witness he talked right straight along with the precision of a rapid-fire gun and wound up by saying, "That is all you

CLEARED AWAY

Proper Food Put the Troubles Away.

Our own troubles always seem more severe than any others. But when a man is unable to eat even a light breakfast, for years, without severe distress, he has trouble enough.

It is small wonder he likes to tell of foods which cleared away the troubles.

"I am glad of the opportunity to tell of the good Grape-Nuts has done for me," writes a N. H. man. "For many years I was unable to eat even a light breakfast without great suffering.

"After eating I would suddenly be seized with a terrible attack of colic and vomiting. This would be followed by headache and misery that would sometimes last a week or two, leaving me so weak I could hardly sit up or walk.

"Since I began to eat Grape-Nuts, I have been free from the old troubles. I usually eat Grape-Nuts one or more times a day, taking it at the beginning of the meal. Now I can eat almost anything I want without trouble.

"When I began to use Grape-Nuts I was way under my usual weight, now I weigh 30 pounds more than I ever weighed in my life, and I am glad to speak of the food that has worked the change."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

FURS
FOR THE
Whole Family

OUR plan of making furs to measure and selling them by mail is a great convenience to fur buyers. It brings our big fur factory right to your home. From our Style Book you make your selection, send us your measure, we make the furs to fit at prices that will save you some money, and we send them to you on approval.

MADE TO MEASURE | **SOLD ON APPROVAL**

Our made-to-order furs and fur garments have a distinctive and exclusive style; fit well, sit well and have that comfortable, snug feeling that cannot always be claimed for ready-made furs. They are handsomely trimmed and thoroughly well made throughout.

We also remodel and repair all kinds of fur garments. Look yours over. If they need repairing let us quote you a price for making them practically as good as new. Don't delay, but write to us today —tell us all about the condition of your furs so we can quote you a price intelligently.

We tan—we mount—we manufacture—are the biggest, best-equipped mail-order firm in the fur business, with patrons in every City and State in the Union where furs are worn.

Send us your raw Skins and Hides and we will make them into Coats, Automobile Coats, Jackets, Robes, Gloves, Mittens, Rugs, etc. If we don't suit you, we get no pay. We refer by permission to First State Bank and First National Bank, Three Rivers, Mich.

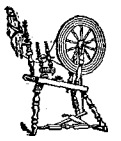
Write today for Catalog D.

THE NATIONAL FUR AND TANNING CO.

THREE RIVERS, MICH., U. S. A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Registered Trade-Mark



Established Half a Century

Infants' Wear
At "The Linen Store."

This Department, which we have just opened, is well worthy of inspection.

Values are quite exceptional—and the garments are all entirely new this season. The assortment includes

Infants' Colored Coats, Tailored Box Effects, 5.00, 6.75, 7.50, 10.00.

White Serge and Cloth Coats, 6.75, 7.75, 9.75.

White Silk Bonnets, Fluffy Chiffon and Ribbon Face, 3.00.

Infants' Long Cloaks, 5.00, 7.50, 10.50.

Infants' White Silk Caps, dainty Embroidery designs, 85c., 1.00, 1.50, 2.00.

Everything else necessary for the baby is also carried in stock in both French imported and domestic goods.

Mail orders receive our prompt attention.

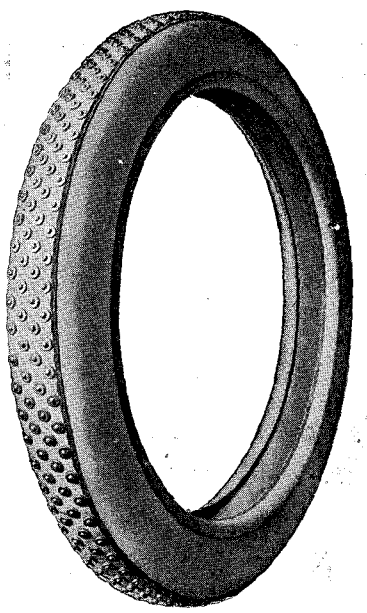
James McCutcheon & Co.

5th Ave. & 34th St., New York Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

The Lost WEDDING RING
Heart-to-heart talks on marriage and its pitfalls. By Rev. Cortland Myers.
16mo, cloth, 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y.

TABULATED DIGEST OF DIVORCE LAWS
A folding chart showing in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the United States. By HUGO HIRSH. Cloth cover, $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

HEALY TIRES
SAFETY ON SLIPPERY ROADS



The greatest danger in automobiling is *skidding*. You can't skid with Healy tires, which are besides guaranteed against *punctures, blow-outs* and *rim-cutting*.

The Healy Tire is a strong rubber tire, completely enclosed in a tough, water-proof leather covering, vulcanized on. On the tread is a thick leather band with *hardened* tool steel rivets. When the leather and rivets are worn out a new tread can be applied. The Tire is absolutely trouble-proof—the nearest approach thus far to an ideal auto tire.

Write for further particulars to

THE HEALY LEATHER TIRE CO.

88-90 Gold Street, 1906 Broadway } New York City — 1251 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

want to know, because I have answered every question." But it wasn't all Kellogg wanted to know. Facing the Little Wizard, he fired at him a thousand questions, some of which made the victim squirm and perspire and beg: "Wait a moment now, Mr. Kellogg, not so fast. Let me have my way and answer as I like." The lawyer blandly ignored this plea for a truce and kept on firing his questions.

"Now you just answer that question, Mr. Harriman," said Mr. Kellogg in a voice ranging through four octaves. "I won't," snapped the wizard more than once. "Answer or go to jail," ordered the Court firmly. Kellogg has not a superior in the profession as a cross-examiner.

Mr. Kellogg was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, fifty years ago. He went west in early life and has for years been connected with the law firm of Davis (the late Senator Cushman K. Davis), Kellogg & Severance, of St. Paul. As a lawyer he has served the corporations as faithfully as he is serving the Government. He is now in the midst of a battle to prove that the Standard Oil Company is practically the same corporation that was dissolved by the Government in 1891 soon after the passage of the Sherman Law. There is no lawyer in the whole country whom criminal wealth more fears to-day.

Golden Marginalia.—The Manchester *Guardian* (England) prints an interesting story of a number of English men of letters who made a practise of writing marginal notes in borrowed books. Book-lovers, in this day and generation, would hardly consider it an advantage to their library to have their neighbors thus decorate their volumes, but perhaps if the neighbor happened to be a Coleridge their attitude might be changed. To quote:

Coleridge, for instance, was a chartered libertine, quite different from the people who, as Macaulay said when he made Croker so furious by comparing his annotations to theirs, disfigure the margins of novels from the circulating libraries with "How true!" or "Cursèd prosy!" Lamb tells us that it was worth while lending books to Coleridge, who returned them with usury, enriched with annotations tripling their value. "Many are these precious manuscripts of his," added Lamb, (in matter oftentimes, and almost in quantity not unfrequently, vying with the originals) in no very clerkly hand, legible in my Daniel, in old Burton, in Sir Thomas Browne, and those abstruser cogitations of the Greville, now, alas! wandering in pagan lands. I counsel thee, shut not thy heart, nor thy library, against S. T. C." Coleridge was aware of the value which his friends—and, for that matter, posterity—would set upon these scribbled annotations of his. In Lamb's Beaumont and Fletcher—the folio which gave Elia and Bridget so much careful calculation of ways and means before it could be carried home in triumph—he wrote: "N. B.—I shall not be long here, Charles! I gone, you will not mind my having spoiled a book in order to leave a relic." In another book, which is now the treasure of an American collector, he wrote: "I shall die soon, my dear Charles Lamb, and then you will not be vexed that I have scribbled in your book."

There is, according to Mr. Lucas, a Museum legend of one reader who, in the interests of a fair page, went carefully over certain of Coleridge's marginalia with india rubber, and removed every mark. We are wiser nowadays, and a correspondent of the *Times* gives an account of a collection which has lately been presented to the London Library, whose chief interest for the majority of readers will consist in the fact that it formerly belonged to Leslie Stephen, who has scribbled freely over the margins. The books—six hundred in number—are chiefly concerned with the English Deists, and every volume is either annotated with marginal notes in Stephen's handwriting or adorned with tiny pencil drawings of heads of animals, such as cats, monkeys, dogs, fishes, rabbits, and so forth. The most interesting of these volumes is apparently a copy of Hobbes's "Historia Ecclesiastica," 1688, on the flyleaf of which three successive owners have noted their opinion of the book in philosophical Latin. The first, who is identified in a good guess with Robert Nars, the philologer, did not think highly of Hobbes's

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

book, which he summarized as "a work so barbarous in style, so confused and obscure in argument, that it neither can be understood nor is worth while understanding. I have not read it through," he naively adds, "nor shall I do so." The next owner of the book was Robert Southey, who disagreed with his predecessor. "But I have read it through," he said, "not without profit, and indeed a certain pleasure. I do not regret reading it through. The book is eminently characteristic of Hobbes, alike in the acuteness of its reasoning and the harshness of its versification." To this Stephen added: "I, too, have read it through, and entirely agree with Southey's opinion. *Hobbesii nihil a me alienum puto.*" Tho we may deprecate the general practise of annotating books, it can not be denied that in this case a considerable interest is added to a volume that few modern readers would tackle without some such inducement.

Nicknames of Royalty.—The Chief Executives of State and Federal governments in America are as well known by their nicknames as by those of a more dignified character.

However accustomed the average American is to this fact, he seems to be surprized to learn that his neighbors across the water indulge in similar familiarity when speaking of their rulers. A writer in *Harper's Weekly* comments upon this custom as follows:

In Great Britain, and Germany especially, are nicknames popular, and almost every member of the royal families, as well as prominent men generally, have them.

His Majesty Edward VII. is frequently referred to as "Edrex"—very obviously derived from the royal signature, Edward Rex. Prior to his assumption of the crown he was familiarly known as "Bertie," and by the other members of the royal family as "The Guv'nor."

It would be impossible to enumerate the nicknames bestowed upon that most active and interfering monarch, the Emperor of Germany, inasmuch as the cartoonists give him a new one every day or so. "Gondola Willie," "Ajax," "Frederick the

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Also Have Things to Learn.

"For many years I have used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad effect upon the human system," writes a veteran school teacher.

"Ten years ago I was obliged to give up my much-loved work in the public schools after years of continuous labor. I had developed a well-defined case of chronic coffee poisoning.

"The troubles were constipation, flutterings of the heart, a thumping in the top of my head and various parts of my body, twitching of limbs, shaking of my head and at times after exertion, a general "gone" feeling with a toper's desire for very strong coffee. I was a nervous wreck for years.

"A short time ago friends came to visit us and they brought a package of Postum with them, and urged me to try it. I was prejudiced because some years ago I had drunk a cup of weak, tasteless stuff called Postum which I did not like at all.

"This time, however, my friend made the Postum according to directions on the package, and it won me. Suddenly I found myself improving in a most decided fashion.

"The odor of boiling coffee no longer tempts me. I am so greatly benefited by Postum that, if I continue to improve as I am now, I'll begin to think I have found the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. This is no fancy letter, but stubborn facts which I am glad to make known."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

The Elmore Model Forty $2,500.00

The information which it contains is so remarkable—so very much out of the ordinary—that this advertisement will have failed in its purpose if it does not impel you to consult with the nearest Elmore agent at once.

The Elmore agent is prepared to show you:—A car which will run for 2,000 miles on one set of ordinary six-inch dry cells.

A car that will drain those cells to so low a point that cells ordinarily discarded as useless for other cars will operate the Elmore.

A car in which all troubles due to batteries, timer or coils are cut altogether.

A car in which the ignition system ceases to be any occasion for thought or care at all.

A car which has not a single valve and, consequently, none of the troubles incident to valves, cams or springs.

A car equipped with continuous turning power, which means—no idle stroke—and an impulse from each cylinder with every turn of the fly-wheel.

A car in which repair cost is practically nil because it contains none of the deficiencies or complications in engine construction, ignition system, or usage of valves by which repairs are rendered necessary.

A car that to the unbiased investigator puts the four-cycle theory of construction into a defensive attitude and has helped to hasten the widespread adoption of the six-cylinder idea—a vain effort to approach, thro' increased cylinders, cost, and complications. the marvelous efficiency of the Elmore continuous torque.

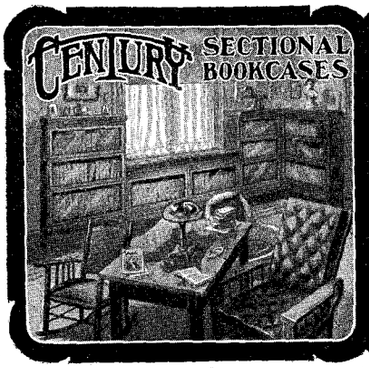
A car that is doing so many almost unbelievable things in the hands of several thousand owners that our chief difficulty is to find plain English words which will convey to you an adequate idea of the wide gulf that separates it from the ordinary four-cycle car

Write for the Elmore literature—but see an Elmore agent.

THE ELMORE MANUFACTURING CO., 1704 Amanda St., Clyde, Ohio

Members A. L. A. M.

CONTINUOUS TURNING POWER



We have been educated by the faults of others

and have instantly earned popular favor by offering at a popular price a Bookcase which has many new and essential features exclusively its own, with none of the failings so common in many others; these have been simply, yet effectively, obviated. *"Century" doors* are instantly detachable, and equipped with felt cushions which exclude the dust. Shelves are so adjusted that they cannot sag nor bind the door below. Simple but sturdy, there is nothing to derange or get out of order. Material is of the finest selected, and workmanship the best. It is impossible to enumerate all the good points here; you must get our catalogue and see for yourself the superiority of the "CENTURY" over others. Prices reasonable and sold under our unquestioned guaranty. Many styles and finishes are listed in our catalogue which will be sent free on request. It will be most interesting as showing how perfectly and symmetrically a bookcase can be produced at a price within the reach of everyone who reads. *Write for it now while you have it in mind.*

CENTURY CABINET CO., 44 Willett St., Fort Plain, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"GEM" JUNIOR Safety Razor

See The New Bar

The Greatest of all Safety Razor Improvements. A bar that guides the shave and overcomes the resistance of the beard. It smoothens and tightens the skin correctly at the shaving edge, adding a delightful massage effect, and renders shaving a pleasurable experience. It makes the "GEM" Junior perfection, yet does not add a cent to its price.

Set complete, 7 best, all steel Blades, Frame, Shaving and Stropping Handle in Handsome Case $1.00

Special Set, 12 blades, in extra case, $1.50.

The wonderful "Gem" Junior blades retain their edge longer than any hitherto known. 7 blades give more than a hundred perfect shaves. When dull, mail with 25c. and 7 brand new ones will be sent, postpaid.

A storiette "The Gentle Art of Self Shaving" including a full course in shaving, sent Free.

GEM CUTLERY COMPANY
34 Reade Street New York
30 years in business.

Jaeger SANITARY UNDERWEAR

Ask any conscientious dealer what are standard woolens. He will answer "Jaeger."

Ask any leading physician what is the best health underwear. He will answer "Jaeger."

Can you afford to disregard such endorsement?

Write for samples and booklet of particulars

DR. JAEGER'S S. W. S. CO.'S Own Stores

New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 22 Maiden Lane
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 228 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 82 State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities.

TOLSTOY AND HIS PROBLEMS. A scholarly essay on Tolstoy and his beliefs, by AYLMER MAUDE, 12mo, cloth, 226 pages. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

John Wanamaker FREE CATALOGUES

Mark with an X the ones you desire. Cut out this adv. to-day and mail with name and address.

No. 363	General Fall and Winter Catalogue.	
No. 364	Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches and Silverware. Indicate what you are interested in.	
No. 365	Book Catalogue; also Magazine Club bing List	
No. 366	Christmas Catalogue.	
No. 368	Inexpensive Jewelry Book of Holiday Gifts.	
No. 369	Furs, Gloves, Waists and Handkerchiefs.	

JOHN WANAMAKER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Greatest," and "The Captain" are probably the most used—and it is interesting to note that in each case the intent is sarcasm pure and simple. London *Punch* is responsible for "The Captain," it having printed a cartoon which represented the Emperor as the captain of a ship watching the pilot, Bismarck, descending the gangway.

That the Emperor of All the Russias is beloved by many of his subjects, popular ideas to the contrary notwithstanding, is evidenced by the familiar designation of "Nicky," which has clung to him since his boyhood. "The Father," as the late King of Denmark was generally called, as well as the "Father Francis," by which designation King Francis Joseph is known, show affection and reverence. King Leopold of Belgium must content himself with the unflattering title of "The King with a Nose."

"The Little Signor," as the King of Italy is termed by his subjects, recalls the endearing term of the battered soldiers of France—"The Little Corporal."

"Her Royal Shyness" is the nickname bestowed by the Queen of Norway upon her sister, the Duchess of Fife. The Queen herself has always been known to her relations and intimate friends as "Harry."

Many of the nobles of England bear queer nicknames, among the most odd and unaccountable of which is "Blue Monkey," applied to the Marquess de Soveral. The King himself bestowed upon Lord Buchan the very appropriate title of "Pocket Adonis," and upon Lord Ribblesdale that of "The Ancestor," because of the latter's odd style of dress.

The President's First Antelope.—Mr. Lincoln A. Long, a writer in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, rehearses a few timely recollections of President Roosevelt's ranch days and his first try at hunting big game. Mr. Long lived with the President during the four years that he spent as a rancher in the Bad Lands of Dakota. During that time he grew to know the future Executive very intimately. He tells of the President's first antelope, thus:

The next thing that Mr. Roosevelt planned was an antelope hunt. I knew the country pretty well, so he took me along with him as a guide. Mr. Roosevelt was still untried as a Westerner, and I wondered how he would behave under fire. I was soon to find out.

As we rode along I asked Mr. Roosevelt if he knew the name of a grayish bird, about the size of a quail, that I had occasionally seen in the neighborhood. He did know. It was a variety of plover, called "dotteral."

"I will try to shoot one, then we can see it at close quarters," he added. A little later we saw one about forty yards to the right of the trail. Mr. Roosevelt was off his pony in an instant. He dropt to his knee, took steady aim, and fired. I thought even if he hit it the bird would be blown to pieces by the charge from so heavy a gun. We found, however, that the head had been severed as neatly as by a hunting-knife.

Mr. Roosevelt's stock immediately took a big jump in my estimation. He was no ordinary shooting-gallery Easterner. I have always regarded this as one of the best shots I ever saw.

We rode about twenty miles into the hills, seeing several herds of antelope, but we could not get within shooting distance.

As we were riding along the crest of a hill, however, late in the afternoon, we saw two antelopes lying down in the bottom of a hollow about a quarter of a mile away. I knew that they hadn't seen us, so we rode cautiously along the opposite side of the hill till we struck a low-lying draw about opposite where we thought they were. Here we left our horses and went through on foot.

We were rewarded. About eighty yards away were the antelopes. One was still lying down, the other had risen and was sniffing the air. "Let him have it," I whispered.

Even after I gave the word, I had doubts of the marksmanship of Mr. Roosevelt. I knew he was a good shot after the incident of the plover, but I feared he would get "buck fever."

That strange sensation that seizes most men when they draw on their first deer had no effect on

Most Men Fear Baldness

And to women thin, lustreless hair is a serious worriment.

Make the hair heavy, lustrous and healthy by a daily scalp massage with

ED. PINAUD'S (*Eau de Quinine*) HAIR TONIC

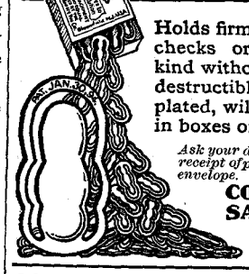
It stimulates the oil glands.
It revitalizes the hair roots.
It invigorates the hair follicles.
It keeps the scalp clean and healthy.
The daily dressing of the hair with ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC is a refined pleasure, and is the best insurance against dandruff and baldness.

Let us send you a free sample bottle (three applications) for 10 cents (to pay postage and packing).

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD
ED. PINAUD BLDG., Dept. 104 New York

Use ED. PINAUD'S Lilac Vegetal Toilet Water. The best after-shaving preparation. Delightfully fragrant.

THE EUREKA CLIP



Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
131 Farrand St.
Bloomfield, N. J.

JOT IT DOWN and avoid worrying about appointments and promises. Make notes of them, and keep a record of events, in Huebsch's **Year Book for 1908**

No. 100. Vest pocket size, full cloth bound, four days to a page, 20 extra pages for memoranda; 22 pages of unusual information alone worth the cost, Calendars for three years, postal rates; interest laws; tables of weights, measures, metric system; largest cities; greatest altitudes, time differences, etc. A mine of facts, tables and statistics. 15c.

No. 112. Dark red leather; 2¼ x5; 3 days to a page, otherwise as above. Postpaid, 45c.

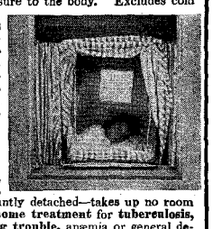
To Solve Your Christmas Gift Problem send for illustrated catalogue of 36 Pocket and Desk styles, cloth and leather bindings; Annual and Perpetual; prices 15c to $4.00.

B. W. HUEBSCH, Publisher, 1140 Tract Bldg., N.Y.
Merchants and Bankers buy Year Books in quantities as advertising souvenirs.

THE STORY OF CARLYLE. An intimate study of the author's life, character, and works, by THOMAS ARNOLD. 12mo, cloth, 335 pages, illustrated. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

SLEEP OUTDOORS IN YOUR OWN HOME

THE WALSH WINDOW TENT insures pure, fresh air while you sleep, without exposure to the body. Excludes cold from room, prevents draughts, protects the health, quickly pays for itself by fuel saved. Inexpensive, convenient, exhilarating—for sick and well. Clears the brain, prevents nervous prostration—especially valuable to business and professional men. Ideal where small children sleep in same room.



THE WALSH WINDOW TENT can be attached to any window, and connected with any bed, without screws or nails. Instantly detached—takes up no room when not in use. A perfect home treatment for tuberculosis, bronchitis or any throat or lung trouble, anæmia or general debility, etc. Write for FREE illustrated booklet.

WALSH WINDOW TENT COMPANY, 204 Franklin St., Morris, Ill.
(and Peterborough, Ont.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mr. Roosevelt. He drew as carefully and steadily as the most veteran hunter.

"Bang" went the gun, and the antelope dropt and lay still.

"I've got it," he cried, waving his hat and starting on a run for his prey. The excitement that had kept him still during the stalking of our game broke forth and he was as enthusiastic as a boy. He stopt just long enough to discharge another shot at the second antelope, but it was ineffective. "I couldn't have hit it, anyway," said the President. "I'm glad it escaped."

We found the antelope dead with the bullet just back of the shoulder. Mr. Roosevelt went back for the ponies, while I prepared the dead deer for packing. Mr. Roosevelt was in high spirits all the way home. This was the real beginning of my friendship for Mr. Roosevelt, which continued through the four years he was in the country.

The Man Who Refused Bismarck his Photograph.—A writer in the *Scrap Book* for November tells some amusing stories about that great merchant prince of a generation ago, Alexander T. Stewart. Mr. Stewart was eccentric in his business and social relations. He believed in an aggressive honesty which bordered upon fanaticism. In all of his forty millions, there was not one tainted dollar. Great merchant tho he was, he found time to be a good citizen, and took no small part in the efforts to break up the Tweed gang. The following story relates an interesting incident which took place betw n Stewart and the great German Statesman l smarck. To quote in part:

Once upon a time there lived in New York a man who would not comply with a request for his photograph from the great Bismarck himself. This Man of Ice who thus repelled the amiable advance of the Man of Iron was Alexander Turney Stewart, America's greatest merchant prince whose world-wide renown was not inferior to that of the Iron Chancellor.

Bismarck had been moved to send his own photograph to Stewart and to ask for one in return because of his approval of the New York merchant's gift of a shipload of flour to the sufferers from the Franco-Prussian War. The letter could not be ignored, but on the other hand an infraction of his lifelong rule not to have his photograph taken was not to be thought of. For days the merchant revolved the matter in his mind.

Upon reaching his office in the wholesale building at Broadway and Chambers Street one day punctually at twelve o'clock, as was his invariable custom, the answer to the conundrum was waiting. A letter from his Berlin representative announced that, owing to floods in Silesia, certain goods that had been ordered could not be delivered. Moreover, the workmen had lost everything and were suffering for the necessaries of life

Calling his secretary, Stewart dictated a polite letter of acknowledgment for the Iron Chancellor's photograph and enclosed a check for twenty thousand dollars, which he begged might be used for the benefit of the flood-sufferers in Silesia.

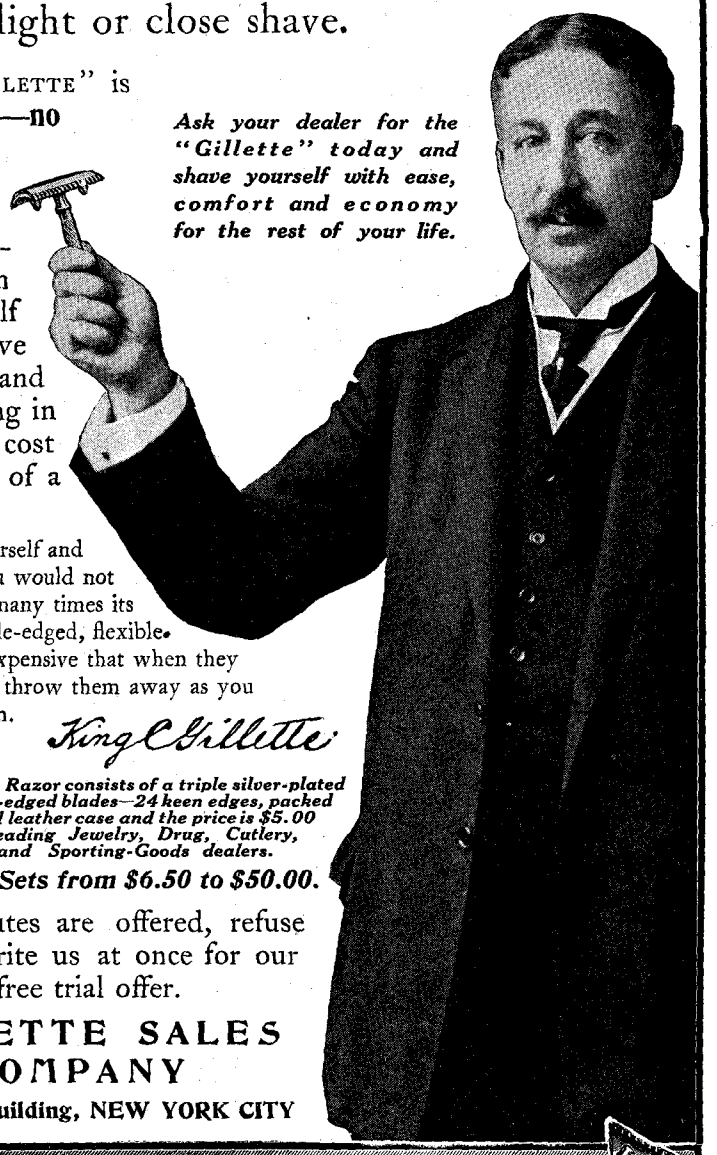
To draw from this incident of the photograph that was never sent the inference that A. T. Stewart was an extraordinary character would be quite correct. He certainly was extraordinary. The refusal to grant a trifling favor to one of the foremost figures of his time was not at all a strange thing for A. T. Stewart to do. On the contrary, the action was in exact accord with his habitual attitude of mind.

All his life he had had an unconquerable aversion, prejudice, or superstition against having any photograph made of himself or portrait painted. This aversion was so acute that in order to destroy it he went to the length of buying a portrait of himself that had been painted from surreptitious sketches and presented to the Astor Library. Since it was his established rule to have no photographs taken, no exception could be made, not even upon the request of so great a man as Bismarck, who had just finished making an empire.

My razor is the only new idea in razors for over 400 years. It is absolutely safe in its work—uses a thin wafer blade with double edges, which, by a turn of the handle, is adjusted for either a light or close shave.

The "GILLETTE" is always ready—**no honing, no stropping,** and, with proper lathering, you can shave yourself in three to five minutes any and every morning in the year at a cost of a fraction of a cent per day.

Ask your dealer for the "Gillette" today and shave yourself with ease, comfort and economy for the rest of your life.



Just try it yourself and you will find you would not part with it for many times its cost. The double-edged, flexible blades are so inexpensive that when they become dull you throw them away as you would an old pen.

King C. Gillette

The Gillette Safety Razor consists of a triple silver-plated holder, 12 double-edged blades—24 keen edges, packed in a velvet-lined leather case and the price is $5.00 at all the leading Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware and Sporting-Goods dealers.

Combination Sets from $6.50 to $50.00.

If substitutes are offered, refuse them, and write us at once for our booklet and free trial offer.

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY

240 Times Building, NEW YORK CITY

Gillette Safety Razor

NO STROPPING NO HONING

BRIGHTON FLAT CLASP GARTERS

It's a good move to wear Brightons. If you want to know how much comfort can be obtained for a quarter get a pair from your furnisher to-day.

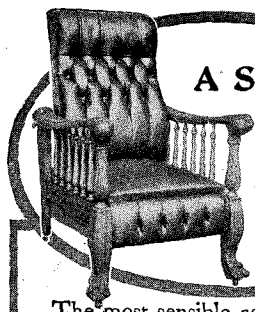
PIONEER SUSPENDER CO.,
718 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.

Patented flat clasp; pure silk web; metal parts are heavy nickel-plated brass. At your dealer's or sent postpaid upon receipt of price. Get a pair on.

No extra charge for
HANDSOME HOLIDAY BOXES.

For Leg Comfort

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A Sensible Chair for a Sensible Man

The most sensible as well as the most comfortable chair for library, den or sitting-room is the Streit Morris Chair.

For every-day practical use—a chair to give the maximum service and comfort.

Differs from other Morris Chairs in having an *Adjustable Foot-rest* which forms front border when not in use.

With this foot-rest in use, occupant can take a nap or stretch out *full-length* while reading, at any angle of elevation desired.

Nothing complicated about the Streit Morris Chair. It will last for generations.

It is made of first-class materials throughout. Will give more service, comfort and satisfaction than any other chair at several times the price. Covered in Streit natural grain leather or in any material desired. If your dealer hasn't it we'll supply you direct. Beware of imitations. Look for the name Streit. Write for illustrated catalogue C–14 (free.)

The C. F. Streit Mfg. Co.,
1054 Kenner St., Cincinnati, O.
Makers of Streit Davenport Beds

50 CALLING CARDS (INCLUDING ENGRAVED PLATE) $1.00

These cards, in script, are as good as they can be made—rich, distinguished, finest grade. Send a dollar, with your name (one line), or ask for a sample if you are skeptical. HOSKINS ENGRAVING leaves a lasting impression of tone and dignity—an exclusiveness such as you seek. *Everything in Engraving.*

HOSKINS

900 Chestnut Street **Philadelphia**

A Line A Day BOOKS

A space every day for any five years, for recording happenings at home, school or college, accounts of travel, anniversaries, social events, bright sayings of children, the weather, etc, *28 styles, 60c to $5.00. Three popular styles are:*

No. 100, beautifully bound in Red Art Cloth, $1.00
No. 103, Genuine Leather, Black Seal Grain, $1.50
No. 109, Genuine Leather, Long Grain (Green) $2.00

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid. Send for Ward's Illustrated Red Book free, describing the "A Line a Day" books, Ward's Photo and Postal Albums, Expense Books, Address Books, "Wardwove" Writing Paper, and "Sawaco" Papers, etc., all marked with the "Ward" guarantee trade mark as shown herewith. Your dealer should have these goods. If not, send us your order, together with his name, and we will see that you are supplied.

TRADEMARK WARDS STATIONERY BOSTON

SAMUEL WARD COMPANY,
57-63 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Rudolph Spreckels, Millionaire Reformer.—From time to time during the late political upheaval in San Francisco, the East has been hearing of a young Californian millionaire by the name of Rudolph Spreckels. It is now clear that he is the business man who has been standing behind the municipal-graft prosecutors in what is considered by many to be the most perfectly organized criminal prosecution of its kind ever undertaken in the name of a commonwealth.

Mr. Arno Dasch, writing in the November *Overland Monthly*, lays the success of this movement at Mr. Spreckels's door. He says in part:

To-day San Francisco stands before the world as the first city of the United States in which the "Men Higher Up," the capitalists charged with having offered and given bribes to city officials for public franchises, have been convicted.

Behind the firing line (and also upon it) stands Rudolph Spreckels, the young millionaire, who more than all others has furnished the brains, money, momentum, and, especially, the business-like direction which has carried the prosecution on to success.

For, over and above all, the graft prosecutions have been complex, ramified, and various. They have reached into every artery and penetrated to the very finger-tips of life. It has not been alone the genius of Francis J. Heney and the attorneys who assist him, nor the unravelings of the marvelous Burns and the many detectives under his direction; nor has it been the press alone nor the pressure exerted in a thousand different avenues that has won success, but it has been the perfect coordination and direction of all these forces under the leadership of Rudolph Spreckels.

And who is Mr. Rudolph Spreckels?

He is a son of San Francisco and of Claus Spreckels, the multimillionaire sugar king. He is a bank president, turfman, horse-racer, and owner of a string of thoroughbreds; he is a business man, family man, and a few years on the sunny side of forty. . . . . .

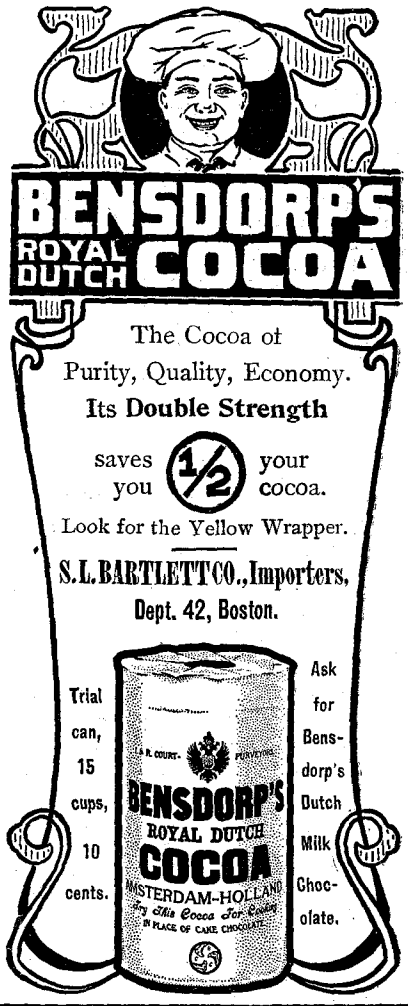
When Spreckels began his fight on corruption in San Francisco, he was practically fighting alone. He had a splendid principle to fight under, but he was out for nothing; he could subserve no one's interests, and he was left to begin the struggle practically by himself.

There were plenty of men in San Francisco who were ready to take up the fight and support it by reading the news on the subject in the papers, and even going to the polls and vote for the reform candidates, but when it came to putting up the money with which to carry on the fight, Spreckels "and a few others," unnamed, were left to pay the bills.

Spreckels is German by blood, American in his ideals, but thoroughly Teutonic in his determination. When he saw that the graft prosecution would be a fizzle if he did not personally come to the fore and bear the burden himself, his "Dutch mule" drove him to the sticking-point, and as he has said himself, "I am in this fight to stay."

Spreckels has won his fight. He has brought to the bar of justice the men whom he believed to be guilty of bribe-giving and bribe-taking. He has seen some convicted, and his judgment has been vindicated. He has often repeated that he has no malice—of that no man can judge. Nobody can say he wishes to see an innocent man punished for a crime he did not commit. His silence and unmoved attitude, no matter how juries voted, indicate that. He wishes to see justice done. No one has yet produced any proof that he has an ax to grind. He has refused public office, and he has constantly shunned publicity. Whenever he has had anything to say, it has been under oath.

The Hero of Libby Prison.—The present generation has almost forgotten the tragic history of Libby Prison. Veterans of the Civil War, however, will recall with interest Thomas Elwood Rose, who engineered the tunnel through which 109 Union prisoners escaped. A writer in the Chicago *Inter Ocean* tells the story of Mr. Rose and his tunnel as follows:



PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. HAWEIS. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Refinish Your Furniture and Woodwork

You Can Easily Make it Look New, stylish and in harmony with your other furnishings. Simple, fascinating and economical. Thrifty housewives and successful business men find pleasure in beautifying their homes according to the complete instructions in our 48-page color book, sent **FREE.**

You can finish new or refinish old furniture, woodwork and floors in **Weathered, Mission, Forest Green, Flemish, Mahogany** or any desired shade with Johnson's Electric Solvo, Johnson's Wood Dye and Johnson's Prepared Wax.

First remove all old finish with Johnson's Electric Solvo. Then apply our Dye to clean, dry, bare wood, and when perfectly dry apply our Wax with a cloth and rub to a polish with a dry cloth. A beautiful wax finish in any of the above named shades will be immediately produced.

Johnson's Wood Dye for the artistic coloring of wood (all shades), ½-pint cans, 30c; pint cans, 50c.

Johnson's Electric Solvo (for removing paint, varnish, shellac, etc.), pt. cans, 40c; ½-pt. cans, 25c.

Johnson's Prepared Wax, a complete finish and polish for all wood—10c and 25c packages and large size cans. **Sold by all dealers in paint.**

Sent FREE "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture," 48-page book of complete instructions about wood finishing. Full of home beautifying ideas. Write today and mention edition LD 112

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis.
"The Wood-Finishing Authorities."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The prison was an old warehouse into whose nine rooms were sometimes crowded as many as 1,200 men. Quarters were so cramped that inmates had to sleep "spoon fashion" and turn over by squads, thus illustrating the tactics which they termed "Hardee on the horizontal." Only the most fortunate possest such luxuries as blankets, tin cups, tin plates, or knives.

From the first day Colonel Rose planned to escape. He found an efficient helper in Major A. G. Hamilton of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry. At one time as many as 400 of the prisoners were in the secret, but it was never discovered by the guards. The actual work was done by fifteen men led by Rose and Hamilton. After various attempts to make use of the sewers, Rose decided that the feasible plan was to tunnel eastward about seventy feet from the cellar to a shed behind a fence.

As a preliminary a secret passage was dug from the kitchen fireplace on the floor above to the cellar, whence the tunnel was to start. The tools were a broken shovel, two table-knives, a wooden box, which had been used as a cuspidor, and a rope which had come into the prison around a bale of clothing and which Rose managed to secrete. The air in the tunnel, which averaged two feet in diameter, was so foul that the digger could live only by having air fanned in to him with a rubber blanket. As all the prisoners were counted twice each day, the absence of the five men on the working shift at the time of the count was covered by their comrades by various "repeating" stratagems.

The whole plot was almost upset by Hamilton's eagerness to get the tunnel finished. He dug up too soon and found to his dismay that the hole he broke in the surface was outside the shed in plain view of the guards. Yet they did not see it—as plain a case of "special providence" as the average man would care for.

On the night of Monday, February 8, the work was finally completed by Rose, who was almost at his last gasp with suffocation when he finally broke through the hard earth in the shelter of the shed.

As the hour was then too late, departure was deferred until the next night. It was agreed that each of the fifteen diggers might take one other man with him, but the chance could not be so limited, and 109 men went out. Of these, fifty-nine reached the Union lines, two were drowned, and forty-eight were recaptured, among them Colonel Rose himself!

Later he was exchanged, rejoined his regiment, served to the end of the war, and afterward in the regular army on the Western frontier, retiring for age in 1894 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the brevet of brigadier-general.

For thirty-three years Thomas Elwood Rose served his country in arms with credit and distinction, but his name will be longest remembered as that of the man who dug the tunnel out of Libby Prison.

He Knew Edwin Booth.—The Kansas City *Star*, quoting from the "Life of Edwin Booth" by William Winter, gives a number of interesting reminiscences of that great actor. Mr. Winter tells of his conversations with Booth during the last years of his life and comments upon his gentleness of character. To quote.

Booth spoke much of his father, of domestic and personal affairs, of religion and the spiritual life, and many other subjects that occupied his thoughts. The habitual tone of his mind during his last days was exceedingly gentle. He would now and then evince, by a satirical word, some impatience of the self-seeking with which he was but too frequently importuned. More often he would become humorous, and when he spoke, as he frequently did, of his illness and of the countless curative measures that had been recommended to him, he was especially comic. With respect to the use of medicine he approved of the method of that esteemed actress Mrs. Vincent of the Boston Museum, who, whenever ill, obtained whatever remedy was prescribed, placed it in a bureau drawer, and left it there—declaring next day that she felt much better for it. He said that he had never cared much for acting, and latterly had never cared at all for it. "I don't care to read old plays any more," he said, "but I like to read about the old dramatists. I can not imagine what could have been

MAKING A

New England

No. IV

"YOU know we make our own cases to insure perfect fit—but we go a step farther.

"This inspector is but one of many who do nothing else, day in and day out, than inspect *New England* movements in the case and make sure they are adjusted exactly right.

"Must wind all right—must set all right—must fit into the case without shake or rattle—yet mustn't bind at any point.

"No *New England* watch can possibly get out with a case that isn't a perfect fit—we guarantee it."

Inspecting Adjustment of Movement in Case

We spend $30,000 a year on the inspection alone of *New England* watches.

This is but one more reason why we call the

New England

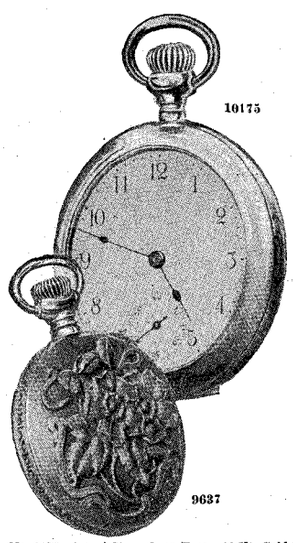
"The Watch for the Great American People."

$2 to $36

Every step taken in making a *New England* is a straight stride toward solid value — every process adds definite worth. The *New England* is the only medium priced watch with both case and movement made under one roof each to exactly fit the other. Look inside for the ironclad guarantee.

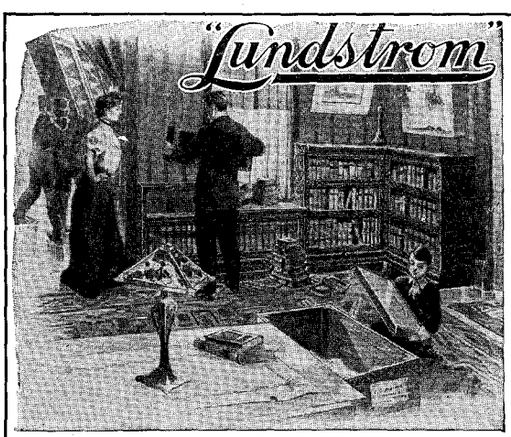
Ask your jeweler to show you *New England* watches. If he does not keep them, send us his name and address, and we will send you a free copy of the most beautiful book ever attempted by any watch manufacturer — our splendid new catalog of watches for men and women. We will see that you get through your dealer any watch that you want. Write us to-day and remember to give us your jeweler's name.

NEW ENGLAND WATCH CO.
119 Dover Street Waterbury, Conn.



No. 9637—Actual Size. Open Face. 10 Kt. Gold Filled Case. 20 Year Guarantee. $8.25.

No. 10175—Actual Size. Full Bassine, Ringed Back Cover and Inside Dome. 10 Kt. Gold Filled Case. Warranted 20 Years. Either Plain Back or Engine Turned. $11.25.



SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned solid bookcases. **They grow with your library—fit any space,** and promote more comfort in the home than any other piece of furniture. Furnished with or without doors.

Per Section $1.00 and Upwards

FREIGHT PAID

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities, and our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enable us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser. Shipped

ON APPROVAL

The artistic appearance, solidity of construction, and practical features of this case, have appealed to thousands of prominent users, who have universally pronounced it

THE BEST

Send for Our New Free Catalogue No. 23, which illustrates the different grades and finishes, from solid oak to solid mahogany, and offers many suggestions for building up the home or office library.

THE X. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N.Y. (Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets)

NEW YORK OFFICE IN FLATIRON BUILDING

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Always Ready

Ink flows the instant you begin to write, never any shaking down—with positive flow to the last drop. Never floods when nearly empty, as other pens do, because flow is *governed* by our new capillary feed-stem, found only in the

HICKS-SACKETT FOUNTAIN PEN

Writes easily, and without skipping or blotting. Cap never smears ink on holder. Barrel made of one piece of hard rubber, with no screw joints to ooze ink and soil fingers. Easily and quickly filled. Best pen value ever offered.

TRY IT 30 DAYS

OUR OFFER.—Send $2.50, any safe way, for this pen, with 14-Kt. solid gold point and chased hard-rubber barrel. Pen will be sent postpaid in box with filler and directions. Try it—be sole judge of its value. If you don't like it, write us within 30 days, and we will refund your money without question. Send for Illustrated Descriptive Booklet.

Agents and salesmen make money with this pen as a specialty or side line.

SUTTON PEN CO., 19 William Street, New York

Sexual Facts

The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

The Sex Series

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.

Four books to boys and men. Four books to girls and women.

"Young Boy."	**"Young Girl."**
"Young Man."	**"Young Woman."**
"Young Husband."	**"Young Wife."**
"Man of Forty-five."	**"Woman of Forty-five."**

$1 a copy each, post free. Table of contents free.

Vir Publishing Co 1072 Land Title Bldg Phila Pa

JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY

A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

20 Fine "Shines" 10c

Generous Trial Offer to Prove the Quality of Eagle Brand Shoe Cream

Send dime and dealer's name to-day for handsome Opal Glass Box (with metal screw top) filled with this wonderful new shoe polish. *Shoe Cream* gives quick, lasting and brilliant lustre to all fine black leathers. Made from pure wax, containing oil—NO ACIDS or Turpentine. Preserves the leather. Makes shoes soft, pliable, comfortable. *Does not rub off or soil the garments.* The best shoe polish in the finest, handiest package on the market. Your dime back if not as good as we say. Regular size (enough for 80 shines) 25c.

The American Shoe Polish Co., 218 No. Franklin St., Chicago

A Bad Complexion

pimples, and rough skin, are caused by indigestion. Charcoal is an active digestive. It stops fermentation, absorbs all gases and clears up the complexion. Use

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

the charm of Garrick's performance of Abel Drugger." (On an occasion in 1776 Garrick wrote: "Last night I played Abel Drugger for the last time. I thought the audience were cracked. They almost turned my brain.")

He mentioned in affectionate terms several absent friends—Aldrich, Furness, Hutton, Jefferson, and John S. Clarke. "I shall, probably, never act again," he said, "and I don't want to travel, I have been traveling all my life. What I want now is to stay in one place, with things I like around me." He recalled with evident pleasure his professional season with Irving in London (1881). "I enjoyed every hour of it," he said, "and so I did the season in Germany." He spoke of his first visit to Paris, made in 1860–61, under the Empire, in company with the artist George H. Boughton, whom he cordially liked, and he declared that the city was then entirely delightful to him. "I was always of a boyish spirit," he said, "and if my physical health were good I should still be very boyish; but there has always been an air of melancholy about me, that has made me seem much more serious than I ever really was."

He spoke of J. B. Roberts as Roderick Dhu. Many profile pasteboard images had been made, to represent Roderick Dhu's men, who were to start up in the bracken at their chieftain's call; but the machinery employed to raise them proved defective, and at Roderick's whistle his paper warriors arose, wrong side outward, in every conceivable posture, but mostly in a state of forward oscillation. "The effect," said Booth, "was extremely ludicrous." We were speaking of the memoirs that are written by actors. "With few exceptions," he declared, "they are all alike. The same comic mishaps occur to everybody on the stage. I could fill pages with stories of that kind."

The humorous side of Booth's nature was delightful. It appeared in his familiar talk, in his reminiscences and anecdotes, and sometimes in his letters. The attitude that he maintained toward the world was, publicly, that of brilliant achievement, privately, that of reserve and silence. . . . He was uncommonly apt in telling comic stories—his fine dark eyes, mobile features, and expressive voice giving effect to every word; but he talked freely only when in the society of those whom he knew well and with whom he felt at ease.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Perhaps So—"Why is that blind beggar getting out of the way so quickly?"

"Perhaps he sees the policeman coming."—*Meggendorfer.*

Undoubtedly.—"What do you think an ideal quick lunch?" "I can suggest nothing more like it than a hasty pudding on a fast day."—*Baltimore American.*

Couldn't Discharge Him.—When the jury had filed in for at least the fourth time, with no sign of coming to an agreement in the bribery case, the disgusted judge rose up and said, "I discharge this jury!"

At this one sensitive talesman, stung to the quick by this abrupt and ill-sounding decision, obstinately faced the judge.

"You can't discharge me, judge!" he retorted.

"Why not?" asked the astonished judge.

"Because," announced the talesman, pointing to the defendant's lawyer, "I'm being paid by that man there!"—*Lippincott's.*

Not Much Difference.—A stranger, says a contemporary, addrest the farmer's boy across the fence:

"Young man, your corn looks kind o' yellow."

"Yes, that's the kind we planted." "Don't look as if you would get more than half a crop." "We don't expect to. The landlord gets the other half." Then, after a short time, the man said, "Boy, there isn't much difference between you and a fool."

"Nope," replied the boy, "only the fence."—*The Standard.*

6% A Savings Account

Bearing 6 per cent interest

And absolutely secured by first mortgages on improved real estate deposited in trust with one of the strongest trust companies in Baltimore, is surely an ideal investment. Money to bear this rate must be left on Certificate of Deposit for two years, but it is absolutely secured and the interest is paid by check every six months.

On deposits subject to withdrawal at any time, 5 per cent is paid.

Write for the 6 per cent booklet—It tells the whole story.

The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

SIX PER CENT

The holder of these Certificates is free from the trouble and expense incident to making collections on mortgage loans, and all such risks as are connected with investments. Write for Booklet "D."

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

6% BANKING BY MAIL

The funds of this bank are invested exclusively in first mortgages on improved real estate in Georgia cities and villages, thereby absolutely safe-guarding depositors. Please write for booklet "F." Banking by Mail.

EQUITABLE BANKING & LOAN CO.
GEO. A. SMITH, PRES. MACON, GA.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

$5 press prints cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press, $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

Grenville Kleiser

FORMERLY INSTRUCTOR IN ELOCUTION AND PUBLIC SPEAKING IN YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL, NOW INSTRUCTOR IN ELOCUTION IN THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA, ETC., is the author of **This New Book**—A complete elocutionary manual for students, teachers, business men, lawyers, clergymen, politicians, clubs, debating societies, and, in fact, every one interested in the art of public speaking.

A Complete Course of Study Free With Each Book.

HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE: "It is admirable and practical instruction in the technic of speaking, and I congratulate you upon your thorough work."

OTIS SKINNER, the Famous Tragedian, says: "It covers the ground very thoroughly, and is a distinct advance on any similar work that I remember."

JOHN W. WETZEL, Instructor in Public Speaking, Yale University, says: "Admirable for those who are interested in becoming better speakers."

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, New York, says: "Many useful suggestions in it."

Cloth, 543 pages, $1.25; by mail, $1.40

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23rd Street, New York

TRY IT YOUR SELF FOR 10 DAYS WITHOUT DEPOSIT

If not satisfactory, return it and no questions asked. **Daus' Improved Tip Top Duplicator** is the result of 25 years' experience, and is used and endorsed by thousands of business houses and individuals **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original—**Clear, Clean, Perfect.** Complete Duplicator, Cap Size (prints 8½ x 13 in.) Price **$7.50**

The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Company
Daus Bldg., 113 John Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Proven Now.—WEARY WALKER—"I allers knowed it!"

TIRED TATTERS—"Knowed what?"

WEARY WALKER—"Wot that sign meant: 'Cleaning and Dyeing.'"

TIRED TATTERS—"Well, wot about it?"

WEARY WALKER—"Why, I allers knowed they went together."—*London Opinion.*

A NUMBER of quaint and clever Hindu aphorisms have been gathered together by Arthur Guiterman in a unique little book. The name of the volume, "Betel Nuts," is derived from the nature of the proverbs which are said to be ever in the mouths of the people of Hindustan, giving spice and color to their speech even as the betel nut—the chewing-gum of the Orient. We quote a few of the proverbs:

God ripes the mangoes,
The Farmer shakes the tree:
God cures the patient,
The Doctor takes the fee.

"Who cooked this rice?"
"Not I!—that Worthless Hound!"
"'Tis very nice."
"Why—yes—I stirred it round!"

You have no Debts?
Indorse a Note.
You have no Cares?
Then buy a Goat.

This under the rose,
But it's true to the letter:
The Man thinks he knows,
But the Woman knows better.

"O Allah, take me!" prayed Ram Chunder.
Above him crashed and rolled the Thunder.
"Not now!" he cried in fright and sorrow,
"Not now, O Lord!—I meant to-morrow!"

The donkey to the camel said,
"How dainty are your feet!"
The camel to the donkey said,
"Your voice is very sweet!"

It Has Wings.—"Yes, money talks; but its favorite remark is, goodby"—*Indianapolis Star.*

A Good Start.—WIFE—"We are founding a home for neglected children."

HUSBAND—"Well, you can make a good start with the ones in your own house."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Even Such Restrained.—MAN OF THE HOUSE—"You will get one mark after you have cut the wood."

BEGGAR—"Yes, and get fined two marks by the beggars' union, eh? Not much."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Break Him Gently.—RICH UNCLE (to his physician)—"So you think there is hope for me?"

"Not only that, but I can assure you that you are out of danger."

"Very well; I wish you would inform my nephew, but break the news gently to him."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Who Will Answer?—"Suppose, Miss Irma, you were a man and I was a girl; would you try to kiss me?"

"I really do not know. What would you do?"—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

His Vacation.—"I am very much puzzled; my wife has hitherto written every day, but to-day—no letter!"

"You must be anxious about her. She may be ill."

"No, but I'm afraid that as no letter comes she may come herself."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The Trail Of The Midgley Tread

The unwavering trail of the Hartford Midgley Tread Tire is a trail of safety, service and satisfaction.

It is almost criminal negligence to drive any automobile at any time of the year which is not equipped with

HARTFORD MIDGLEY TREAD TIRES
Clincher or Dunlop

Because with the Midgley Tread you can NEVER slip or skid on rainy, muddy, slippery roads, in snow or even on ice. Because the Midgley Tread is made right IN Hartford Tires. You can never forget and leave it at home. It does not look ugly; can not break and fly off, or does not need constant repairs. Made by

The Hartford Rubber Works Co.
Hartford, Conn.

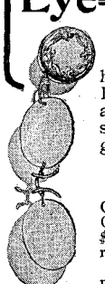
BRANCHES: NEW YORK, 88 Chambers St. and 1773 Broadway; CHICAGO, 83 Michigan Ave.; BOSTON, 494 Atlantic Ave. and 1020 Boylston St.; CLEVELAND, 1831 Euclid Ave.; DETROIT, 256 Jefferson Ave.; DENVER, 1564 Broadway; PHILADELPHIA, 1425 Vine St.; BUFFALO, 725 Main St.; ATLANTA, GA., 55 Auburn Ave.; LOS ANGELES, 1505 South Main St.; SAN FRANCISCO, 423-433 Golden Gate Ave.

Agencies: Pittsburg Rubber Co., 913-915 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg; Gugler Electric Mfg. Co., Minneapolis; Geo. W. Perry & Co., St. Louis; Mercantile Lumber & Supply Co., Kansas City; F. P. Keenan Co., Portland (Ore.); Salt Lake Hardware Co., Salt Lake City; Compania Mexicana De Vehiculos, City of Mexico.

Eye-Glass Wearers

are relieved of guard-chain annoyances by using

The Automatic Eye-Glass Holder



When glasses are not in use, the chain rolls up in a dainty holder, pinned on coat or gown. Here your glasses are safely kept and are always at hand. Will soon earn its cost in saving eye-glass breakage.

At Jewelers and Opticians

Black Enamel Case with German Silver Chain, as shown on the figure, only 50c. Gold plate, as shown in the lower corner, $1.75. We guarantee every holder, and repair or replace any defective one.

If not at your dealer's, we send to you postpaid on receipt of price.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

showing 30 styles and prices.

KETCHAM & McDOUGALL, 37 Maiden Lane, New York
Established 1832

THE LIFE OF DISRAELI. A study of his personality and ideas, by WALTER SICHEL. 8vo, cloth, 335 pages, illustrated. $2.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

The "BENNETT" Everlasting Memo. Book

Something Useful All the Year Round

A Desirable Xmas Gift

Size 3¼x8 inches

Price, complete, with your name on cover in gold, including four insert pads (80 leaves),

$1.00

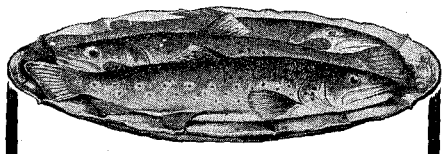
Send No Money

Simply send us your name. We will send you the book and if it is perfectly satisfactory send us $1. If it isn't all we claim, and the peer of any memo. book you ever saw, send it right back. The cut of the book does not do it justice. We know if you see it you will keep it. That is why we are making such a liberal offer. Be sure to write for it.

Full Russia Calf Cover leather lined, with pocket for cards inside of cover, fitted with removable insert pad of twenty perforated, detachable leaves of counting-house linen. Cover folds back, making a substantial pad to write on. Thousands sold. Pronounced by every one the most convenient pocket memorandum book ever invented.

W. W. BENNETT COMPANY
Box 146, Station A, PITTSBURG, PA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Fish

Is an important course in any well regulated dinner. It is rendered far more agreeable and appetizing by the addition of

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a delightful seasoning for Scalloped Oysters, Broiled Lobster, Cod Fish Balls and Steaks, Deviled Clams, Fish Salads, etc.

For over Seventy Years Lea & Perrins have held the secret which makes their *Original Worcestershire Sauce* unequalled. It is a delicacy that should be on every table.

Beware of Imitations

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, N. Y.

"Riding Comfort" for horse and man—a genuine

Whitman

Special Saddles Built for Individual Requirements. Illustrated catalogue free, containing everything from "Saddle to Spur."

$12 to $65

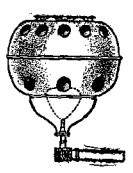
The Mehlbach Saddle Co., No. 104 Chambers St., N.Y. City

Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.

The Giant Heater

On Lamp

applied to central-draught lamp, gas jet (open flame or mantle burner), artificial or natural gas, will heat any ordinary room comfortably in zero weather, giving **Heat and Light at no Additional Cost.** No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless, thoroughly circulates and purifies the air. Easily applied and ornamental. *Just the thing for sick room, bath, bedroom, den or office.*



On Gas

Send for booklet and testimonials. Price complete, carriage prepaid,

Polished Brass, $1.50; Nickel Plated, 2.00

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned in 10 days

THE GIANT HEATER CO., 2364 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Gave Him a Start.—DOCTOR (to patient)—"Your heart is rather irregular. Have you anything that is worrying you?"

PATIENT—"Oh, not particularly. Only that just now when you put your hand in your pocket I thought you were going to give me your bill."—*London Telegraph.*

Ask the Cook—"Can you tell me when the Fortieth Regiment is to arrive?"

"No, but I'll ask my cook, she is certain to know."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Refrained.—MAMA—"And what did you say when Mr. Titewodd gave you a penny?"

TOMMY—"I was as polite as I could be and didn't say nothin'."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Sidelights on History.—The wooden horse was standing before the beleaguered city.

"That seems a heavy beast," remarked Paris to Hector, surveying it critically. "Of what weight would you say it was?"

"Troy weight, of course," answered Hector. Whereat envy turned Paris green.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Financial Research.—"No," said the grocer firmly, "I can not trust you for a ham."

"I don't want your old ham," responded the man addrest. "My purpose was to ascertain if the conduct of the President really had disturbed credit. I fear it has."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Point of View.—The countess has gone on her first shooting-trip and stops at the gamekeepers' house for the night.

"I have never heard the nightingales sing so loud," she remarked.

"You can easily quiet them, my lady; I have put a bootjack or two by your ladyship's bedside."—*Jugend* (Munich).

High Honor.—"Won't your Honor let me brush that mud off your coat?"

"By no means. It came from the automobile of the Grand Duke that knocked me down yesterday."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

On the Top of the Stage-coach.—"What a clear view! Not a single air-ship in sight!"—*Jugend* (Munich).

A Clincher.—SUITOR—"And is your daughter perfectly healthy?"

BANKER'S WIFE.—"She ought to be. Last year we spent fifteen hundred dollars on her health."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

Above It.—COUNTRY-WOMAN—"I find that the prize hens I bought do not lay very well."

HER FRIEND—"Exactly so. They do not need to."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

Conclusive.—"Do you think that after death all is over?"

"By no means. Last week one of my creditors died and still I have to pay what I owed him."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

A Brutal Creditor.—"Why is the veterinary surgeon always at your house? You have no cattle."

"He is treating me."

"You? A veterinary surgeon?"

"The rogue owes me fifty dollars, and that is the only way I can get it out of him."—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

BAKER'S COCOA

Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.

FIRST in Years!

FIRST in Honors!

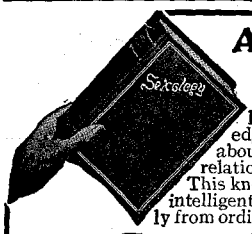
FIRST on the Breakfast Tables of the World!

48 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd.

[Established 1780]

DORCHESTER, MASS.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar

Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

FLEXIBLE FLYER

The Sled that Steers

With 1907-8 Improvements. The swiftest, safest, strongest sled ever invented. The fastest sled for boys. The only sled girls can properly control. Steering without dragging the feet lets it go full speed—saves its cost in shoes the first season—prevents wet feet, colds and doctor's bills. Made of second growth white ash and steel—built to last.

MODEL SLED FREE.

Write for cardboard model showing just how it works; sent free with colored Christmas booklet, and prices.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1100 N, Philadelphia, Pa.

Patentees and Manufacturers.

FOR THE DEAF

ACOUSTICON

Enables the deaf to hear instantly and its continued use often restores the natural hearing; no trumpet or unsightly apparatus. Write us to-day and learn how **you can thoroughly test it before purchasing.** In use in hundreds of churches and theatres and public buildings at Washington. *Booklet on request.*

ACOUSTIC CO., 1265 Broadway, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

According to Definition.—"He's only a glazier, but he's a genius in his way."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; he has an infinite capacity for taking panes!"—*The Circle.*

Advice to a Theorist.—"What kind of views would you advise me to set forth in my next lecture tour?" inquired the habitual orator. "Well," answered the coldly practical theorist, "if I were you I'd get some stereopticon views."—*Washington Star.*

Ingratitude.—It was midnight, and a drizzle was falling steadily. A man shuffled along Oxford Street, Manchester, England, hugging the walls for shelter. Presently he spoke to a passer-by:

"Could you give me a copper, sir, toward my night's lodgings?"

"How much have you got already?"

"Twopence, sir; and if I had another twopence—"

"You can get a comfortable bed in a warm room at the Salvation Army shelter in Shepstow Street for twopence."

"Salvation Army?" this with a decided sniff. "Thank you, sir, I haven't come to that yet!"

It was an experience which recalls General Booth's story of the drunken woman who was carried into a Salvation-Army shelter. When she recovered consciousness and was told where she was, she exclaimed in horror-stricken tones:

"Salvation Army! Goodness gracious, I must get out of this, or I shall lose my reputation!"—*Illustrated Sunday Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Domestic.

November 8.—Marseilles is swept by a hurricane, which does great damage and causes death in collapsing houses.

Secretary Taft attends a farewell reception in Manila prior to sailing for the United States by way of Vladivostok.

November 10.—A complete victory for the Anti-clerical party is achieved in the general election at Rome.

November 11.—The Japanese Government appropriates $5,000,000 for a national exposition at Tokyo in 1912.

November 12.—King Edward gives a banquet for the Kaiser in the historic St. George's Hall at Windsor Castle, Ambassador Reid being included among the diplomatic guests.

November 13.— Spain's Navy-reform Commission recommends the expenditure of almost $40,000,000 for additions to the navy.

November 14.—A French naval officer confesses to being a spy and to negotiating with a foreign Power for the sale of secrets.

Foreign.

November 8.—Dr. David J. Hill, minister to the Netherlands, is selected to succeed Charlemagne Tower as United States Ambassador to Germany.

November 9.—A $2,268,500 fire occurs in the Great-Northern elevator at Superior, Wis.

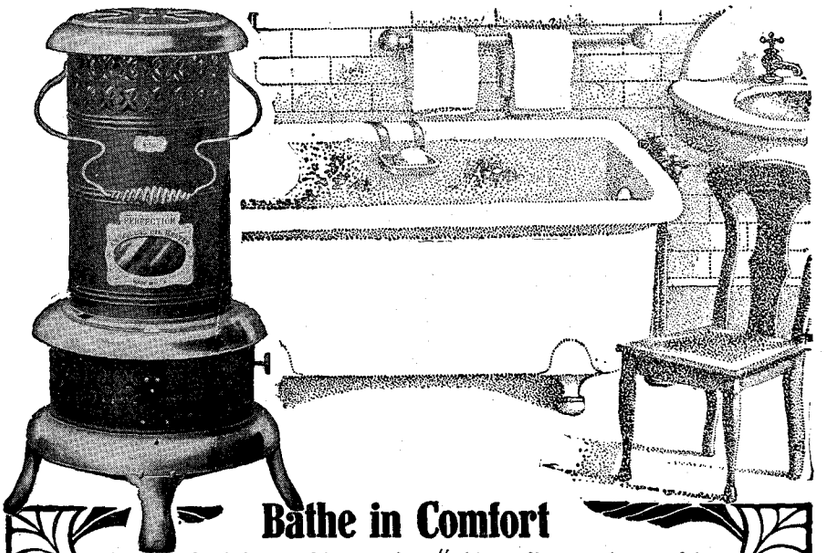
November 11.—Claimants for damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the New York City Railway Company ask the Supreme Court of the United States to order that the receiverships of these companies be vacated.

November 12.—Governor Guild of Massachusetts urges uniformity of State laws on important matters at a national conference on State and local taxation at Columbus, O.

November 13.—The President makes public at Washington a letter in which he upholds the removal of the inscription "In God we trust" from the new gold coins, saying its use thus tends to cheapen the motto and is irreverent.

November 14.—Porto-Rican delegates ask the American Federation of Labor to aid in relieving conditions in the island.

The Peace Conference of the Central-American Republics convenes in Washington and hears addresses by Secretary Root and Ambassador Creel.



Bathe in Comfort

A warm bath in a cold room is a "shivery" operation and is extremely liable to cause colds. The bathroom above all should be kept warm. This is easy and the bath is a comfort if you have a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

It may be carried from any other room to the bath room, which it will heat while you are preparing for the bath. Impossible to turn it too high or too low. The most economical heater you can buy—intense heat for 9 hours with one filling. Every heater warranted.

The **Rayo** Lamp is the best lamp for all-round household purposes. Gives a clear, steady light. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Equipped with the latest improved central draft burner. Handsome—simple—satisfactory. Every lamp guaranteed.

If you cannot get heater and lamp at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Invaluable to speakers and singers for clearing the voice. Absolutely harmless.

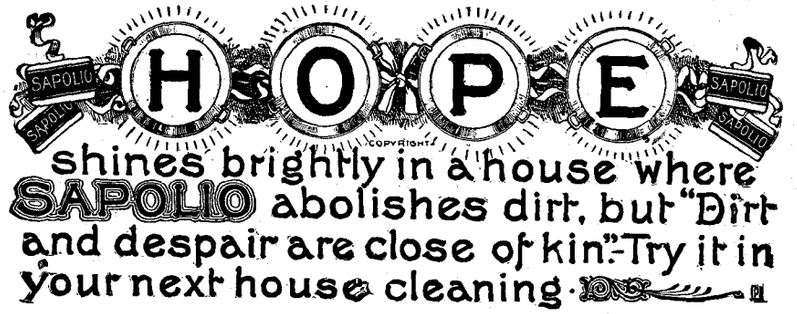
Cleans and Sharpens Everything. This Union Hustler Improved Faucet Water Motor attaches instantly to your faucet. It sharpens cutlery, cleans silverware and polishes all metal surfaces. It will run a fan, sewing machine, etc. It gives ⅙ H. P. and makes 4,000 revolutions per minute. Outfit consists of one motor (cast iron) emery wheel, polishing wheel, polishing material, wrench, leather belting, washers, packed in wood box. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Price, $3.50. Agents wanted. *Correspondence with dealers solicited.*

THE EDGAR MFG. CO.
700 Kast Bldg. Boston, Mass.

XMAS GIFTS **Diamonds on Credit**

For Christmas Presents the Loftis System is a great convenience. It enables you to make beautiful and valuable gifts without the outlay of much ready money. A small cash payment, and you can give a "loved one" your choice of the finest diamonds, watches and other articles of high grade jewelry. **MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS NOW** from our Xmas catalog. We will send them, with all express charges paid, for your inspection. If you like them, pay one-fifth on delivery; balance in 8 equal monthly payments. **Write for Xmas Catalogue Today.**

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. Old Reliable. Original Diamond and Watch Credit House. Dept. M 41, 92 State St., Chicago, Ill.



shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin." Try it in your next house cleaning.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

The Cost for Advertisements under this heading is 65 cents per line of six words. Minimum, 4 lines

HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED

WE WANT SALESMEN

THE TOLEDO COMPUTING SCALE CO., Toledo, Ohio, a large and progressive company, making the highest type computing scales, the sale of which has met with phenomenal success, is extending its business and wants several high-grade salesmen; applicants must be between the ages of 26 and 42, have good ability, fair education, successful selling experience, and be now employed. Fidelity bond required.

If you do not care to consider the proposition yourself and have a friend who is a first class salesman who desires to better his condition, please give us his name and address, or have him communicate with us.

Your kindness will be highly appreciated. Address, Sales Department,

TOLEDO COMPUTING SCALE CO.
Toledo, Ohio

WANTED—Clerks and others with common school educations only, who wish to quality for ready positions at $25 a week and over, to write for free copy of my new prospectus and endorsements from leading concerns everywhere. One graduate fills $8,000 place, another $5,000 and any number earn $1,500. The best clothing ad. writer in New York owes his success within a few months to my teachings. Demand exceeds supply. George H. Powell, Advertising and Business Expert, 674 Metropolitan Annex, New York.

THOUSANDS IN USE throughout the world. $15.00 "Gem" Adding Machine. Very compact. Elegant side line. Special offer to high grade Agents. Automatic Adding Machine Co., Dep't 10, 332 B'way, N. Y.

TEACHERS, governesses, housekeepers, mothers-helpers, matrons, companions, secretaries, attendants supplied. The HOPKINS EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, 1 Union Square, N. Y.

Twelve offices serving 25,000 leading firms. Executive, Clerical and Sales positions open. Salaries $700 to $6,000. Write for "Brain Brokers." Hapgoods, 305-307 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS. You can positively earn $25 to $100 per week. Send for FREE prospectus. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL

COLGATE UNIVERSITY
HAMILTON, N. Y. Founded 1819
George Edmands Merrill, D.D., LL.D., Pres.
Magnificent equipment. Large endowment. Moderate expenses. Distinguished for her high scholastic standards and the moral tone essential to the best culture. Address Registrar Vincent B. Fisk.

PHOTOGRAPHY

NEW DEVELOPER—SAMPLE FREE
"BROMO-PRINT" is a special developer for Velox and other gas-light papers. Gives rich blue black tones; doesn't poison fingers. For large FREE sample address MITCHELL, Chemist, 1016 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

THE BEST INVESTMENT. If you wish a home now, or to provide one for old age, you can find no better investment than the purchase of a tract of rich Southern land at present prices in a territory just opened up by railroads. Tidewater Virginia and Eastern Carolina have the most fertile soil of any of the Southern States and a climate that is well nigh ideal. Let us send you descriptive pamphlet. F. L. MERRITT, Land and Industrial Agent, Norfolk & Southern Railway, Norfolk, Va.

HOTEL FOR SALE in Florida's most progressive town—Location best—Furnished—Accommodates 75 guests—Modern appointments—Lucrative Business—Special inducement—Send for Bargain Bulletin—Haywood Agency—DELAND, FLORIDA.

HOW to organize a Corporation and promote the enterprise. Write for booklet "Points to Business Men." EDMUND WILLCOX, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

We offer no speculative scheme but if you have $100 or more to invest at 8% on security 3 to 1, address Farmers Hardware Co., Pelham, Ga.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS. Packard touring car A-1 condition, $850. Many others from $200 up. All guaranteed. Motor Brokers, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

BONDS, MORTGAGES, Etc.

FRACTIONAL LOTS—STOCKS
High-grade dividend-paying stocks and selected income-bearing bonds in lots of from one share upwards. Write for circular A 21, describing securities listed upon the New York Stock Exchange yielding from 5 to over 10% per annum at present quotations. Mailed upon request without charge to you. Daily Market Letter. J. F. PIERSON, JR., & CO., (Members New York Stock Exchange), 66 Broadway, New York.

FARM MORTGAGES FOR SALE
Send for Booklet
"We're Right on the Ground"
Descriptive memorandum of Loans, &c.
E. J. LANDER & CO.
Security Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Box "8"
Grand Forks, N. D.

Our Minneapolis First Mortgage Loans are safe, always *worth par* and bring good interest. Inquire
G. L. FORT,
311 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans Wilkens & Co., 849 "F," Washington.

Patents that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

LET me sell your Patent. My book explaining how mailed free. Sixteen years' experience. Patent sales exclusively. Wm. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 J. J. Broadway, New York City.

PICTURES

"A ROOM WITHOUT PICTURES IS LIKE A Room Without Windows," Ruskin. In every scheme of house decoration Life's Prints have come to possess their own special place. There are wall spaces in every home, simple or luxurious, which nothing suits so well as one or more of these always pleasing productions. A catalogue showing many of the subjects in miniature will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents by
LIFE PUBLISHING COMPANY
17 West Thirty-first Street, New York.

PERRY PICTURES, Four Gold Medals. 25 art subjects, or 25 Madonnas, or 25 for children, or 25 religious for 25 cents. Size 5½ x 8. 4 sets, $1.00. Catalogue and 2 pictures for 4c.
THE PERRY PICTURES COMPANY,
Dept. 2, Malden, Mass.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

AT A SACRIFICE
Have just obtained a shipment of fancy, imported, damask towels, size 21 x 42 inches Each one is a beautiful, richly designed masterpiece, hemstitched and decorated with an elaborate drawn-work pattern.
FOR A HOLIDAY GIFT
nothing would be more appreciated and it will pay you to act now, while this lot lasts. Regular price, $14.00 doz., our price, $1.50 pr. $4.00 half doz. $7.50 doz., postage prepaid.
MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED
S. F. MILLER, Box 110, Literary Digest

A PYROGRAPHIC OUTFIT is a valuable Christmas present. Send $3.00 and we will ship you one set and 5 pieces of wood to burn. Make your own presents. Ask for catalog. GREAT EASTERN NOVELTY CO.
6 East 17th St., New York.

MUSICAL

POPULAR SHEET MUSIC 12c PER COPY
Arrah Wanna—Blue Bell—Bullfrog & Coon—Cheyenne—Happy Heine—Dark Eyes—Iola—Idaho—La Sorella—Poor John—Starlight—San Antonio—Would You Care—Waiting at the Church—Cavalleria Rusticana—Fifth Nocturne—Flatterer—Flower Song—Spring Song—Send 2c. postage for CATALOG. L. X. EMMONS & CO.
66-72 Leonard St., New York.

HOW TO READ MUSIC AT SIGHT. For student, amateur, or teacher. Highest testimonials, 50c. postpaid. Send for circular, James P. Downs, Box 706, New York City.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

25% to 75% saved on typewriters. All makes including Remington, Smith Premier and Underwood, shipped on approval. Branches in leading cities. Write for illustrated catalog, American Writing Machine Company, 345 Broadway, New York.

WE IMPROVE the machines, also the price. No. 6 Remingtons, No. 2 Smith Premiers, $30. All makes thoroughly rebuilt, $10, upward. Year's guarantee. Standard Typewriter Exchange, 23 Park Row, N. Y.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

LOVERS OF BOOKS will receive free, upon request, the last three catalogs of special bargains in new and old English books, Americana, Angling, Cruikshankiana, Early Printing, Fine Bindings, Napoleana, First Editions, Limited Editions, at half-price. Kelmscott and Vale Presses, etc. Any item a bargain. Morris Book Shop, 152 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

FREE: "NEW THOUGHT, its Progress and its Limitations." A pamphlet along sensible, logical lines, of interest and value to all thinkers. Address W. E. GOULD, Suite 51, Hotel Pelham, Boston, Mass.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

AUTHORS, SEND US YOUR MS. Chas. Felton Pidgin, author of "Quincy Adams Sawyer" etc., Literary Editor. TO PUBLISHERS: Emergency orders for Book work promptly executed. Bank and mercantile references. Mayhew Publishing Company, 100 Ruggles St., Boston.

WRITE to Bureau of Research, New Albany, Ind., for literary help and material in preparing speeches, debates, essays, club papers. Expert work. Reasonable rates.

FOR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Stenographic work. Manuscripts, folio, etc. typewritten neatly and accurately. Prices reasonable. 'Phone 2793 Rector, or write B. Cohen, R'm 1803, 17 Battery Pl., New York.

FOR PERSONAL USE

MOCCA SHOES, EQUAL RIGHTS TO EVERY TOE. Ventilated. Endorsed by orthopædic specialists. Sold at best shops. Write for illustrated list and prices.
Mocca Shoe Co., Back Bay, Boston.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GENUINE TURQUOISE MATRIX suitable for scarf pin, brooch or ring, 75 cents. SCARABE, $1.50. Catalogs free. R. N. DICKEY, Precious Stones, Jacksonville, Fla.

MISCELLANEOUS

Vacuum Cap

OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block, Denver.

Photo-Engravers

Catalogue and advertisement requirements of the better class we solicit. Send for samples and further information. Gatchel & Manning, Illustrators and Engravers, Phila

The famous Turco-American

GLASS PIPE

At last the perfect Pipe—the pipe that it is a delight to smoke—that never bites, and that is Free from the rank odors which women so detest about the house.

The man who says he cannot smoke a pipe CAN smoke this one—and with the keenest pleasure that tobacco ever gave.

It is made of specially annealed Glass—Unbreakable, Non-Absorbent and readily Cleanable, with an inner vented-bowl of ingenious construction, allowing every grain of the tobacco to be burned to a dry ash—and drawing the nicotine away from mouth contact. That does away with the nasty little heel of nicotine-soaked residue with its bad odor and tongue biting taste. It is the only pipe in the world that remains cool throughout—whose last whiff is as sweet as the first.

Smoke it for a week on trial. Your money back then if not satisfied.

In ordering state preference for straight or curved stem.

Price, $1.50
(with case $2.00) postpaid in U. S. and Canada—Foreign Countries add postage.

Send for free booklet "The History of Smoking"

TURCO-AMERICAN PIPE CO.
277 South Ave., Rochester, N.Y.
Reference National Bank of Commerce, Rochester.

IF YOU ARE A FATHER MOTHER, SWEETHEART

Then every word of the plain-talks in this little book, **"The Ethics of Marriage,"** by H. S. POMEROY, M.D., is of vital importance to you.

LOVE Engaged couples will find many important truths on the fundamental requirements of true love, with advice on courtship and the proper preparation of mind and body for marriage.

MARRIAGE For every husband and wife this book is filled with frank and sound counsel, full of earnest help toward the proper fulfillment of the marriage bond—all calculated to save much unhappiness.

MATERNITY Parents will appreciate these talks, for the author is an experienced physician, and he talks to his readers on the most delicate subjects with the utmost directness, yet with perfect propriety.

Dr. George F. Shrady says: "The book should be conscientiously read by every parent in the land."

12mo, Cloth, $1.00, Postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

SUCCESSFUL TEACHING is the title of a new book on teaching, embracing prize studies by a number of practical teachers in different parts of the country. Valuable introduction by James M. Greenwood, Supt. of Schools, Kansas City, Mo. Cloth, $1.00 net; by mail, $1.08. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

A Great Help For Busy Men
MEM-INDEX
The Pocket Card System

used and recommended by Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Doctors, Educators, Architects, Engineers, Contractors, Railway Officials, Insurance Men, Publishers, Ad. Men, Salesmen, etc., all over the world.

No Other Device Answers Its Purpose

A fresh dated card comes to the front each day in the handy leather pocket case. Cards for the year make a convenient and valuable card index for desk use. Full instructions with each outfit. You decide which size and price will suit you—we do the rest. Express prepaid on receipt of price.

	Small	Large
Cowhide Seal Leather Case, hardwood tray and cards	$2.00	$2.75
Am. Russia Leather Case, plain oak tray and cards	2.50	3.25
Genuine Morocco Case, quartered oak tray and cards	3.00	3.75
Genuine Sealskin Case, selected quar. oak tray, cards	3.50	4.50
Silver Trimmed Case, mahogany tray with cover, cards	5.00	6.00

Sundays extra, 35c., 50c. Future Years' Cards, $1, $1.25. In Canada, duty paid, 20 per cent. extra.

Your outfit shipped the same day that we get your check.

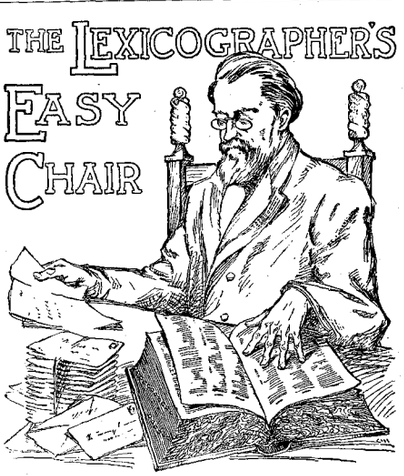
Cards for the rest of 1907 FREE with each outfit for 1908. ORDER NOW.

If these cuts do not show you that the MEM-INDEX is an implement which you cannot afford to be without, our new booklet will show you a few of the hundreds of ways in which it is valuable. Your name on a postal will bring it. Why delay?

Wilson Mem-Index Co.
65 Dey St.
Rochester, N. Y.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"M. H.," Montreat, N. C.—"Are the words *want* and *wish* interchangeable?"

To *want* always implies to be without or to be in need of, and may be said of things that have no wish, as when we say, "the wall wants two feet of the required height." When *want* is used as a correlative of *wish* there is always implied, *in correct use*, the sense of need as well as of desire. *Wish* implies desire without need; the epicure may wish for some tempting viand after a full meal; the hungry man *wants* food. Use "wish" for "want" in the examples you cite.

"N. H.," Depo·it, N. Y.—"Is the use of *mastery for* in the following sentence correct? 'To give the reader a thorough understanding of the present holdings of Japan since the war, we have had a special map made in colors, showing that part of the world in which the mastery for the Pacific ensued between Japan and Russia.'

"Can not a mastery for ensue?"

There are several points in the sentence that require adjustment as well as that to which "N. H." draws attention. (1) "Ensue" is an intransitive verb and means "to follow after something else; attend, as a sequence or consequence; succeed." Whether the verb "ensued" is properly used in the sentence quoted depends, therefore, upon whether or not something else was previously mentioned of which the *mastery* followed as a consequence. (2) A mastery for without an antecedent can not ensue. The sentence is written correctly below:

"To give the reader a thorough understanding of the holdings of Japan since the war, we have had a special map made in colors which shows that part of the world in which *the struggle for the mastery of* the Pacific occurred between Japan and Russia."

(3) The use of both "present" and "since" is incorrect: one of the words is redundant.

"S. E. W.," Morning Sun, Ia.—"What is the family name of King Edward VII. of England?"

His father was Prince Albert Wettin of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

"H. W. S.," Battle Creek, Iowa.—"You give as a definition of freemason 'a member of an important secret order or fraternity?' In what respect is this order important?"

The Standard Dictionary defines a *freemason* as "A member of an ancient and extensive secret order or fraternity, dating from the middle ages; originally confined in membership to skilled artizans, but now having a far wider range of inclusion and possessing branches or lodges in all civilized countries. The present form of organization is said to have been effected in London, in 1717, with the avowed principles of charity, brotherly love, and mutual assistance." According to Stevens's "Cyclopedia of Fraternities" there are "1,400,000 affiliated master masons in the world." Any organization with such a membership and with such principles as those avowed by the Free and Accepted Masonry is correctly described as important.

TRAVEL TRAVEL

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

THE NEW UNION STATION AT WASHINGTON.

All the passenger trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad now enter and depart from the new Union Station at Washington and the present station at Sixth and B Streets has been closed to traffic.

The time is singularly fitting. In 1807 both wings of the Capitol were completed, and now a century later a building even larger is opened for a great public utility, which did not exist at that time.

The railroad terminal facilities at Washington have been inadequate for years, particularly at inauguration periods and on the assemblage of other large gatherings at the Capital. Their improvement was imperative and so it has come about that, by the combined effort of the railroads and the United States Government, one of the largest and unquestionably the handsomest railroad station in the world is now provided not only for the convenience of the citizens of the United States, but as a notable architectural addition to the great public buildings of the Capital City. It is a monumental edifice and a worthy type of the future structures, which will make Washington the municipal beauty spot of the world.

The station including the Concourse is longer than the Capitol and nearly as wide. The waiting room is larger than the hall of the House of Representatives. The Concourse, which is the train lobby, is longer than the interior of the Capitol building, if it were one continuous hall, and half as wide. It is the largest building ever constructed for a like purpose.

Within this great structure there is every convenience the traveler can desire, so grouped about the central hall as to serve his purpose to the best advantage.

The lofty arched entrances face a plaza as large as an ordinary city park, which will be laid out as a plaza and adorned with shrubbery and fountains.

The trackage is sufficient for all demands upon it and as the entrance to and exit from the trains are separated, the confusion and jostling of hurrying crowds moving in opposite directions will be obviated.

The bigness of the station is impressive; its utilities obvious.

Two Valuable Helps to the Writing of Good English

The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer

Contains directions to authors on the manner of preparing copy, correcting proofs, and notes on submitting manuscripts for publication.

The New York Evening Mail: "Is at once the most exhaustive and the most succinct of the many books at the service of the young author."

12mo., cloth, 148 pp. Price, 75 cents, net. By Mail, 83 cents.

A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH

It treats the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not touched on by the dictionary.

The New York Times: "The scope and plan of the volume, which is of handy size and alphabetical arrangement, strike one as pleasantly sane and sound."

12mo., cloth, 240 pp. Price, 75 cents, net. By Mail, 83 cents.

copyright, 1906, Pirie MacDonald.

By Frank H. Vizetelly, F. S. A., Associate Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

ROMAN CHARIOT RACE
TOURNAMENT OF ROSES

The Rose Carnival at Pasadena CALIFORNIA

On New Year's Day of each year, thousands of visitors from every corner of the globe flock to the beautiful city of Pasadena to witness the Tournament of Roses, one of the many mid-winter attractions of California. This land of magnificent scenery and delightful climate—the Mecca of all who seek rest and recreation—is most comfortably reached via

The Overland Limited
of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

This train exemplifies in every detail what luxury and refinement may be enjoyed through ideal appointment and equipment. Electric lighted throughout; unequalled service in dining, sleeping and library-observation cars.

Leaves **Union Passenger Station,** Chicago, at 6.05 p. m., completing trip in less than three days. Also a train at 10.10 p. m., with through standard and tourist sleepers. Literature upon addressing.

F. A. MILLER
General Passenger Agent
Chicago

or

W. S. HOWELL,
General Eastern Agent
381 Broadway, New York

PRIZE FLOATS
TOURNAMENT
OF ROSES

COMFORTABLE ORIENTAL TRAVEL Choice of routes—leisure—expert management—everything first-class. Write for attractive booklet NOW. **H. W. DUNNING & CO., 102 Congregational House, BOSTON.**

TO EUROPE
The IDEAL Way
Write now. J. PAUL GRAHAM, A. M., Principal Lawrence School, Box 1055 Pittsburg
IDEAL TOURS $165 UP

$250 R 60-DAY SELECT SUMMER TRIP TO EUROPE.
S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

GOING ABROAD? Slip into your satchel "The Traveller's Handbook." It's different from all others and indispensable for your comfort. 12 mo. Cloth, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

Oriental Lands Small select party. First-class arrangement, management, leadership. Feb. 5, 15, Mch. 14. American Travel Club, Wilmington, Del.

PALESTINE—Egypt, much of Europe. Tenth Oriental tour. February to May. Fine accommodations, low rates, no commissions. Rev. RAY ALLEN, Rochester, N. Y.

PREPARATION for EUROPE
Send for our Topical Course of Readings. It's free. Bureau of University Travel, 10 Trinity Place, Boston.

EUROPE Naples to Scotland. "Cretic" June 20. Highest testimonials. 10th year. Illustrated book, map. W. A. JOHNSON, 917 Madison Ave., Baltimore.

Make Inquiries Now!!!

Can We Interest You in a Tour to ORIENTAL LANDS and the NILE?

We are now booking for our Jan., Feb., and March Departure. Exclusively **first-class.** Everything the **best.**

Remember our Programs of **Fall** and **Winter Tours.** Now ready. Will be mailed free to any address.

Why not write us to-day a postal?

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
25 Union Square, New York City.
306 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
1005 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
522 Southfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

EUROPE Select two months' Summer Tour, **$250**
12 tours at lowest rates from $165 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. For details apply NOW. THE TEMPLE TOURS, P. O. Box Z 3178, Boston, Mass.

Around Porto Rico

The special tours of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. occupy three weeks and are ideal yachting excursions on summer seas. The steamers, which are absolutely safe, have every convenience, with only outside staterooms. They circle the entire island and stop at many interesting and historic localities. The ship is the tourist's hotel during the entire trip, so the labor and inconvenience of land travel is avoided. ¶ The special tourist rate for this cruise is **$140,** which includes every expense.

Write for Illustrated Booklet

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY
12 Broadway, New York
Or RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., all Principal Cities.

170,000 Desirable Patrons

who read The Literary Digest are at this season of the year booking their accommodations at favorite

WINTER RESORTS

The wide interest our magazine has among men of affairs, and its careful reading in the most exclusive homes, together with the extensive patronage of our Travel and Resort Directory by the world's greatest hotels and transportation companies, stamp our publication as a leader among magazines for travel announcements.

WINTER TRAVEL NUMBER
DECEMBER 21

Copy required not later than ten days in advance.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

SLIP IT INTO YOUR TRUNK
"Parisians Out of Doors"
By F. BERKELEY SMITH

The author pictures every form of out-of-door amusement in and about the capital of the world's fun. With numerous drawings and photographs by the author and a water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo, cloth, $1.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

WASHINGTON: ITS SIGHTS and INSIGHTS

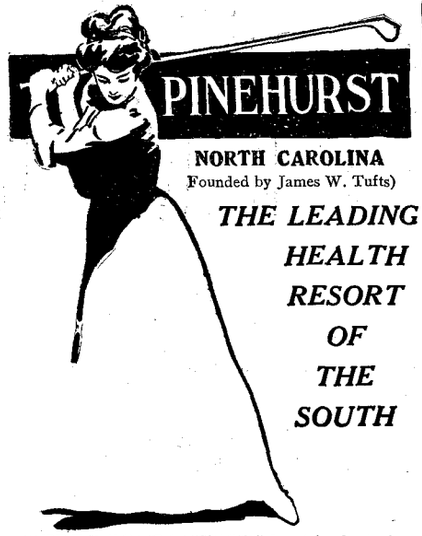
A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description. 12mo, cloth, 184 pages of text and 40 pages of inserted illustrations, $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

TO TRANSATLANTIC TOURISTS

"The Traveler's Handbook" is just what you will need. Full of hints. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory



PINEHURST

NORTH CAROLINA
Founded by James W. Tufts)

THE LEADING HEALTH RESORT OF THE SOUTH

THREE GOLF COURSES kept in first-class condition. Finest livery of saddle horses to be found anywhere. Tennis courts and country club. 35,000-acre shooting preserve with trained dogs and guides. Four splendid hotels. Fifty-two cottages.

A Preparatory School under good direction.

Consumptives excluded

OPENING OF HOTELS

Holly Inn, . opens November 20th
Carolina, . . . opens January 11th
Harvard, . . . } January 15th
Berkshire, . . . }

Through Pullman service via Seaboard Air Line or Southern Railway. Only one night out from New York, Boston and Cincinnati. Don't fail to send to nearest railroad offices for literature illustrating the out-of-door features of PINEHURST and giving full details of its attractions, or address

Pinehurst General Office
PINEHURST, North Carolina
or LEONARD TUFTS, Owner, Boston, Mass.

ORIENT Select party sails Jan. 25. Also **Seven Tours to Europe,** spring, summer. De Potter Tours, 32 B'way, N. Y. (29th year.

One Way by Water One by Rail

Or Vice Versa

A suggestion for a delightful trip to the quaint, half-French, half-American city of New Orleans, always brimful of interest to the tourist—once visited, creates a desire for an annual trip

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STEAMERS

Superb Accommodations—Suites, Staterooms Baths, Spacious Decks, Unsurpassed Cuisine

NEW YORK to NEW ORLEANS

Five days on the Atlantic—a stay in New Orleans—a side trip to Havana, or to Texas, Mexico, California—or return to New York by rail or steamer. Send for copy of handsome book free

L. H. NUTTING, G. P. A., 349 Broadway, New York
Or any Southern Pacific Agent

See Japan and China

It is not necessarily an expensive trip—it need cost no more than an outing at America's best resorts.

For the over-worked business man the invigorating salt sea air is a wonderful tonic. The voyage across the Pacific is a glorious one, but its pleasures are greatly enhanced when made on the

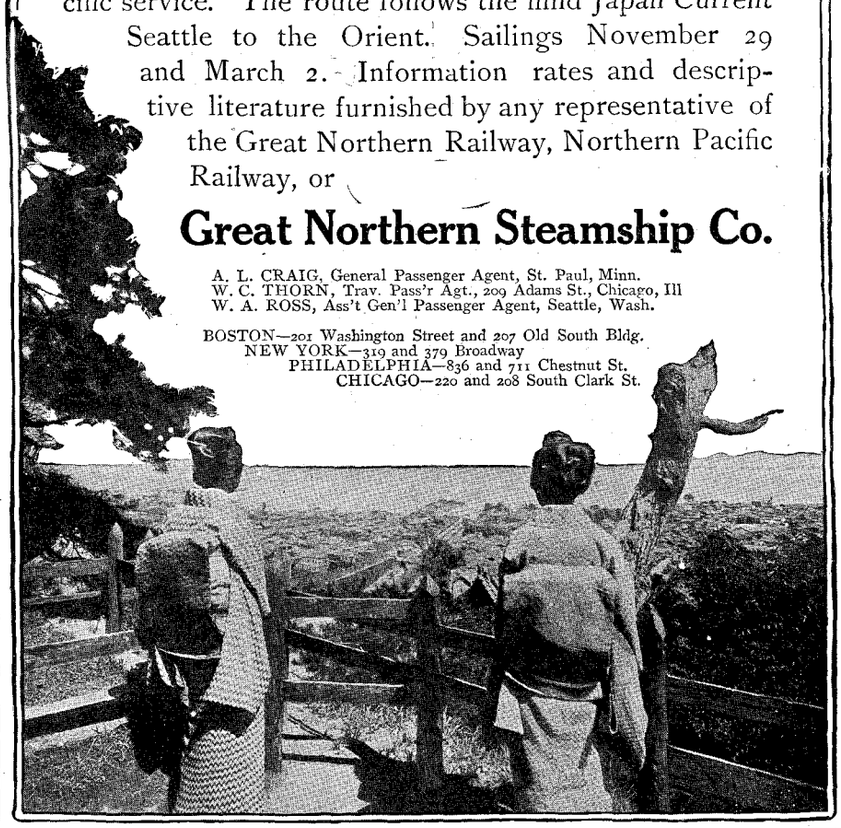
Steamship "Minnesota"

Largest and most comfortable steamship in Trans-Pacific service. The route follows the mild Japan Current Seattle to the Orient. Sailings November 29 and March 2. Information rates and descriptive literature furnished by any representative of the Great Northern Railway, Northern Pacific Railway, or

Great Northern Steamship Co.

A. L. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.
W. C. THORN, Trav. Pass'r Agt., 209 Adams St., Chicago, Ill
W. A. ROSS, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Seattle, Wash.

BOSTON—201 Washington Street and 207 Old South Bldg.
NEW YORK—319 and 379 Broadway
PHILADELPHIA—836 and 711 Chestnut St.
CHICAGO—220 and 208 South Clark St.



R Three Gilt-Edge World Tours. Everything the **BEST.** $2,000 New York departures, Nov. 23, Dec. 7, and Jan. 4. WRITE **W**
FRANK C. CLARK, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The University Prints

Art of The Netherlands and Germany

A new series of 500 just completed. 1500 subjects on Greek and Roman Sculpture (von Mach), and Italian Art previously published. Size 5½ x8 inches. **One Cent Each.**

Send a two-cent stamp for catalogue.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place Boston, Mass.

GATES TOURS **MEXICO and CALIFORNIA TOURS**

16th Annual Mexico Tours by private trains or steamer January, February and March. $165 up including all expenses. California Tour $350. Send for itineraries.

GATES TOURS, TOLEDO, OHIO
or 200 Washington Street, Boston

THE COLLYER TOURS
(AWAY-FROM-THE-USUAL)

For JAPAN, SOUTH AMERICA, and ROUND THE WORLD
372 Boylston Street BOSTON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK

A Letter from the Sergeant

Fort Walla Walla,
Washington.

COLGATE & CO.,
55 John St., N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The enclosed is the remains of a Shaving Stick that I purchased in Seattle, Washington, March 16th, 1906, and was used until the 27th of April, 1907, in the following manner:

Two Shaves a Day	**98**
One Shave " "	**407**
	505

Have you a record that can beat it?

Colgate and I enlisted ten years ago and have followed the flag in many foreign countries.

With my heavy beard and tender skin, and having to shave sometimes twice a day, I have often wondered what I'd do if there was no Colgate.

Very respectfully,

R. M. PALMER,
Squadron Sergeant Major,
14th U. S. Cavalry.

A trial will prove conclusively that in all other points, as well as economy, Colgate's is better than the soap you thought was best.

Will not smart or dry on the face

(The truth needs no quotation marks)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED